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15 November 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ENERGY PLANS UNDER GERMAN DIRECTION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
12 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] German engineering consulting firms have recently been able to become successfully involved once again in energy projects in all parts of Africa. Since the last review in the edition of 31 October 1984, they have managed to cooperate in the planning and execution of energy plans relating to the construction of generating stations and the expansion of the distribution of electricity. German capital aid is frequently granted for these plans.

The engineering company Deutsche Energie-Consult Ltd (Decon) in Bad Homburg, v.d.H., is active in Egypt, Burundi, Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. In Egypt Decon was brought into the rehabilitation of nine substations (220 kilovolts). In Burundi it took over the training of the personnel at the Kayenzi/Muyinga hydroelectric station. Decon has been entrusted, as a consortial partner, with the continued management of the Kotu diesel generating station. In Guinea, Decon is an advisor in supplying the capital Conakry with electricity and in the operation of the Tumbo diesel generating station (22 megawatts). The FRG granted capital aid of DM 35.6 million for supplying Conakry with electricity, which is to be raised by DM 8 million to DM 43.6 million. Decon has also been brought in on the operation of the Kenema steam generating plant in Sierra Leone.

Lahmeyer International GmbH in Frankfurt, in which Lahmeyer AG in Frankfurt, a participating company in the Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk AG in Essen, has a 50-percent share, the AG fuer Industrie und Verkehrswesen in Frankfurt has a 25-percent share and the Deutsche Bank AG in Frankfurt and the Dresdner Bank AG in Frankfurt each each have a 12.5 percent share, has been carrying out work in Algeria, Lesotho, Burkina Faso (formerly the Upper Volta) and on the Ivory Coast. It was brought in as a consortial partner on the construction of the thermal generating station belonging to Sonelgaz in Jijel (210 megawatts).

A consortium of consulting firms headed by Lahmeyer International GmbH is currently drawing up a study in Lesotho on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, which calls for the construction of a hydroelectric generating station in each of two stages of expansion near Tihaka. The annual net production of energy is supposed to be close to 340 GWh. The study is being financed by the

European Development Fund. Under a contract from Energie Electrique de la Cote d'Ivoire (EECI) and the Societe Nationale d'Electricite du Burkina Faso (Sonabel), Lahmeyer International, as part of a feasibility study, is studying the possibility of creating in the West African area a network linking generating stations in the Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. At the same time, the electricity supply for the cities of Banfora and Bobo Dioulasso in Burkina Faso from the EECI grid is to be examined. Lahmeyer International GmbH employs about 950 workers.

The company of Fichtner Consulting Engineers GmbH & Co KG in Stuttgart, which has about 450 employees, is working in Egypt, Guinea, Malawi and Ruanda. In Egypt it was awarded a subcontract to advise on the electrotechnical installations at the thermal generating station in Suez, for the construction of which German capital aid was raised by DM 42 million in 1984. In Guinea Fichtner undertook the preparation of a nation-wide energy study, and in Malawi as part of a consortium the preparation of a grid study for the Electricity Supply Company of Malawi (Escom), Blantyre, which is financed by the FRG. Fichtner is in the process of closing several contracts in Ruanda. The company was involved in starting up the hydroelectric generating station N'Taruka, which has three turbogenerator groups (each 3.75 megawatts). The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank approved credit of \$8.9 million for this project. Then Fichtner was given the task of drawing up a study for the construction of 30-kilovolt overhead lines in Ruanda, with a total length of 230 kilometers. Third, Fichtner has been brought in on a plan in Ruanda for the construction of two overhead lines (total length 41 kilometers).

Dorsch Consult Engineering Company GmbH in Munich was given nine contracts in Cameroon, Ruanda and Swaziland. In Cameroon it was asked to draw up a study for the Kadey hydroelectric generating station as a partner in a consortium. In a similar capacity Dorsch Consult is an advisor in Ruanda on rural supplies of water and electricity. In Swaziland it has become involved in advising on the use of hydroelectric power at an operational level.

The Rhein-Ruhr Engineering Company mbH (RRI) in Dortmund has taken on advisory work in Algeria, Burundi and Senegal. In Algeria it has become involved in the construction of two generating stations, located in Jijel and Mers el Hadia. In Burundi it is involved as a consortial partner in supervising the construction of the storage dam on the Ruzizi, to which a (40 megawatt) generating station will be attached. The European Development Fund and the IDA are participating in financing this plan. In Senegal the RRI undertook to draw up an energy study in connection with the construction of the storage dam in Manantali, which is being built in Mali on the Bafing, a tributary of the Senegal, as part of the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal (OMVS). Attached to it will be a generating station with an installed output of 144 megawatts. The government of the FRG approved a financing contribution of DM 166 million for the plan.

The Oskar von Miller GmbH (OVM) in Munich has received contracts in Liberia and Tanzania. It has been given advisory tasks for the 12.5-kilovolt switching installation in Paynesville. It has also been involved in rural electrifica-

tion in Tanzania, where its services were required in procuring spare parts. The company is also carrying out inspection tours.

The Hydroplan Engineering Company mbH in Herdecke/Ruhr, became involved in an energy project in Zaire, for which German capital aid was recently requested. The request refers to the construction of a hydroelectric generating station near Tshilomba with three turbine generator groups (each 850 kilowatts) and the construction of a 22-kilometer long overhead line to Mwene-Ditu in the province of Kasai, where a local grid is to be constructed. Total costs are estimated at about DM 24 million.

As part of a sector-related program, the delivery of material for the energy supply company Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET) was financed with the help of German capital. The company Dr Lackner & Partner in Bremen was involved in drawing up the documents for bids. Interested companies can submit their bids until October 1985. Energieplan GmbH in Wiesbaden, as part of a consortium in Ruanda, undertook to draw up a study and a design for the construction of five high-tension lines.

Eisenbau Essen AG in Essen, as a member of a consortium in Nigeria, was commissioned to study the energy supply for a steel foundry. Consulectra Advisors GmbH in Hamburg was awarded a subcontract in Somali to train personnel in the Gesira generating station. The Gesira steam generating station (15 megawatts) was built by Brown, Boveri & Cie AG (BBC) in Mannheim and officially dedicated at the end of April 1985. BBC also received the followon contract for the second block of the generating station (also 15 megawatts). It is the first steam generating station in the country, where previously there were only a few diesel generating stations.

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CSO: 3420/2

ANGOLA

CELEBRATIONS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF AGOSTINHO NETO'S BIRTH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Today, the anniversary of the birth of our late lamented president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the entire country is observing National Hero Day.

Productive, political, cultural and athletic activities are planned in all the provinces, including in some cases the holding of popular rallies at which speakers will talk on the life and work of Agostinho Neto.

This morning in Luanda, leaders of the party, government, JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] and mass and social organizations are paying a visit to the mausoleum project in the Kinanga quarter and to the sarcophagus of Comrade Agostinho Neto at the Palace of the People, to render the homage due the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution. The program also includes the placing of floral wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier and the implementation of voluntary labor campaigns.

The activities planned to commemorate 17 September began on the first of the month this year, with talks and showings of documentary films on the revolutionary life of President Neto, as well as other activities to render him homage. The high point was reached during National Hero Week, which began on 10 September.

However, the main event being held on the national level and dedicated to the founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party is the Second National Political Song Festival, which is in progress now in the municipalities of Cubal, Ganda and Caimbambo in the province of Benguela. The theme is "The Path to the Stars---A Basic Song for Agostinho Neto."

It should be noted that the central theme for the celebration of National Hero Day this year is "Neto Always Present in the Building of Socialism."

5157
CSO: 3442/9

ANGOLA

FORMER UNITA COMMANDER HIRED AS PART OF CLEMENCY POLICY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Benguela--Silverio Antonio Sanguave, a former column commander in the puppet group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], who surrendered voluntarily to the Angolan authorities in July of last year within the context of the clemency policy promulgated by the Angolan government, is now working in the Quina garment enterprise in this city.

Silverio Sanguave, 25 years of age and the father of two children, one of whom is being held by the counterrevolutionaries, spent about 7 years in the ranks of that puppet group. He prefers not to recall the hard times he experienced, misled by a hypocritical and deceitful policy haphazardly drafted.

"I recognize that the armed counterrevolution has no goal in the struggle it is waging other than destruction of the infrastructures which ensure the economic and social development of the RPA [Angolan People's Republic]," this repentant citizen commented.

During his stay in the jungle, Silverio Sanguave participated in various actions against the people, some of which were carried out with the aid of South African troops and Moroccan mercenaries.

Now, in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, he is participating in the process of national reconstruction. Since he surrendered to the Angolan government, he has been happy, and he wants only to think of the worthy work he is doing for the benefit of the people.

For him, freedom is no longer a dream. Therefore he has appealed to all of those who are still fighting the Angolan people to surrender with all of their equipment, to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Angolan authorities, and specifically, to join in the society of a new type which is being built.

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CSO: 3442/5

ANGOLA

PEOPLE'S DEFENSE ORGANIZATION CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Hortecio Sebastiao]

[Text] Namibe--The People's Defense Organization (ODP), which has now become the People's Defense and Territorial Troops Organization Office, due to the requirements of the revolution in the current phase of the struggle, celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding on Friday at a central political ceremony held in this province, at which Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca (N'Dalu), a member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, chief of the general staff of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and vice minister of defense, presided.

Lt Col Paiva Domingos da Silva, head of the new People's Defense and Territorial Troops Organization Office, and Faustino Muteka, a member of the Military Council for the Fifth Region and provincial commissioner of Namibe, were present. A speech was delivered by 1st Lt Manuel Diogo, in which he gave a brief history of the ODP, the establishment of which had its effect from the very early days of the first national liberation struggle.

On the other hand, he spoke of the aid which the combatants of the ODP provided in the past and still continue to provide, both on the combat fronts and in the production centers, towns and villages, defending the victories won by the people over every inch of ground.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Lt Col N'Dalu stressed the importance of the celebration of this 10th anniversary, since the ODP was founded on the basis of the principles of generalized popular defense. He referred to the late president A. A. Neto, who just moments before independence was proclaimed, exhorted the people to keep their weapons at the ready for the adamant defense of the national territory against invasion by imperialist forces.

"As a young country," he went on to say, "the People's Republic of Angola needs to defend itself against the constant attacks made against it by international imperialism, through racist South Africa and the puppet groups." However, he added that in order for our defense to be certain, we cannot rely only upon the regular forces. Our geographic situation and the vastness of

the wealth the country possesses require greater strength as a guarantee of liberty and tranquility--a contribution by all citizens to the task of defense.

Later on, the chief of the general staff of the FAPLA stressed the fact that generalized popular defense is a system capable of guaranteeing the political, military, economic and cultural defense of the nation, on the basis of the effective efforts of all.

This leader stated at a certain point that the history of the Angolan people is full of examples of resistance and heroism, dating back to our predecessors, such as N'gola Kiluanje, Nzinga, M'bandi, Ekuikui, Mandume and so many others, who found ever better forms of struggle, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party.

Thus, he said, as a result of the implementation of the watchword calling for "generalization of the armed struggle throughout the country," which was carried out at the end of the 1960s all along the eastern front, there was a qualitative leap forward, since the MPLA began to control liberated zones where the people were organized on a revolutionary basis, with a view to the expansion of these areas and to dealing harsh blows to the fascist colonial army.

In discussing the critical situation into which the country was plunged by the resurgence of enemy actions designed to destroy stability, this member of the political bureau said that the staffing and the placement of weapons in the hands of the working people constituted the indispensable condition for carrying the struggle against the enemies of the Angolan revolution forward. This also led to the establishment of self-defense committees, which were many times called upon to participate in military operations, which ended in success.

Before concluding his address, this leader said that with the conversion of the ODP into the People's Defense and Territorial Troops Organization Office as yet another branch of the armed forces, new prospects of struggle against all of those attempting to hinder the invincible advance of the Angolan revolution open up. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to all of the people to continue in the defense of the gains achieved, since the enemies of the choice we have made will not be idle, and will attempt to throttle the aspirations of a free and independent people at all costs.

Promotion of Officers

At the conclusion of the ceremony, several FAPLA officers were promoted to the rank of captain. They in turn pledged to carry out the missions entrusted to them in the future zealously, for the benefit of the fatherland and the revolution.

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CSO: 3442/5

ANGOLA

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR HUILA PEOPLE IMPROVED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Supplies of foodstuffs for the population of the province of Huila improved substantially during the first half of this year, the report submitted by the provincial commissariat to the 16th Session of the Provincial People's Assembly stated.

During the period in question, the supplies of rice, beans, corn meal, oil, fat, powdered milk, canned fruit and fruit bars made available were satisfactory, while there was a limited capacity on the part of the suppliers to provide dried fish, salt and sugar, although these continued to be the products most sought by the rural population.

The report further said that in connection with the new supply system launched in March, which has now been extended to the municipalities of Lubango, Chibia and Humpata, while the prerequisites for its implementation are being established in Quipungo and Matala, a whole series of difficulties has been encountered, ranging from a limited range of goods, making planning difficult, to delays on the part of the work centers in the drafting of the lists of their workers or changes of domicile, because of factual errors in the reports.

In the marketing sector, although considerable improvement was seen in the rural zones, the goals set were not achieved due to the low level of goods deliveries, or the fact that they sometimes did not meet the real needs of the peasant population. In addition, irregular rainfall, apart from hindering production, blocked access routes, making the speedy shipment of products out of the municipalities difficult.

The sales made to the peasants in connection with cattle purchases were estimated at about 8,887,000 kwanzas, while for farm products, mainly fruit, they came to more than 70,852,350 kwanzas, in exchange for purchases made totaling approximately 54,395,000 kwanzas.

The marketing prospects for the balance of this year are not very encouraging, because of the small grain harvests in the province this year, apart from the fact that the supply of goods, packaging for shipping potatoes and other fresh products are not as yet assured.

ANGOLA

EMPROJECTOS EXPECTED TO SURPASS THIS YEAR'S GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The National Urban Development and Building Projects Enterprise (EMPROJECTOS-UEE), which has the installed capacity to produce goods worth 16 kwanzas, expects to bill a total in excess of 100 million kwanzas by the end of the year, it was learned from its director, engineer Valerio Guerra Marques.

In an interview granted to the ANGOP (ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY), Valerio Guerra said that the enterprise he heads has been financed exclusively by the product of the projects it implements since 1983, at which point it ceased to operate with financing from the general state budget for coverage of a technical assistance contract.

EMPROJECTOS has already, since its establishment in 1980, designed more than 100 projects, the most outstanding including those for the national party headquarters, the remodeling and installation of parking facilities at the Benguela, Huambo and Lubango airports, and the plan for the Angolan consulate in Ponta-Negra.

It has also undertaken other large-scale projects, including the plan for the premises of Angola's diplomatic representation in Brazzaville, Congo, and another for the EMPROE shipyard. Also, about a year ago, the enterprise worked on a conversion project to adapt a building for the use of the National Bank of Angola, and another for EMADEIRAS-UEE, involving urban development and administrative installations.

Currently, EMPROJECTOS, in addition to finishing school projects for the first, second and third levels, is working on two plans for schools for hearing and sight-impaired students, and also plans for the conversion of buildings for the offices of the presidency in Futungo de Belas.

As an enterprise which supports itself exclusively on income from its own production, EMPROJECTOS is facing a serious problem with regard to payment by its investors, state agencies for the most part, which despite the contracts signed, allow intolerable delays in making their payments to the enterprise.

Contrary to what had been reported, this enterprise has 99 workers, of whom 56 are basic, middle- and higher-level technicians. Of these 56, 33 are Angolans.

Valerio Guerra Marques further said that the EMPROJECTOS has a technical aid contract with the CIPRO, an enterprise specializing in buildings and urban development plans.

5157

CSO: 3442/5

ANGOLA

FIGURES REPORTED FOR HUILA PRODUCTION SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by J. Graca: "Nonfulfillment of Plans in the Productive Sector"]

[Text] Lubango--Although the productive sector in the province of Huila has shown some improvement and certain progress has been made, facilitated by the import "ceiling" assigned to the province to guarantee technical-material supplies, production in the first half of this year was again not of the best. This explains the limited progress noted in the farm sector, due in part to the low level of organization at the provincial farm office and the respective offices of related enterprises, and the lack of effective control over the activities planned and both the domestic and foreign labor force.

According to the report of the Huila provincial commissioners' office which was presented at the recent regular session of the provincial people's assembly attended by our reporter, practically all of the automotive, machine and tractor fleets have been paralyzed, inadequate quantities of imported seeds have arrived late, and rainfall has been irregular.

The annual production plans for this typically agricultural province called for 4,000 tons of corn, 150 of beans, 100 of massango, 40 of feed sorghum, 1600 of cow peas and sweet potatoes and 50 of garlic, in addition to wheat and rice, for which figures were not established. It is very doubtful that as things are going, the province will reach even 50 percent of these totals.

The report of the provincial commissioner's office stresses that, except for the plants producing feed and the Matala Farm Complex, the economic and financial situation continues to be negative, with losses already estimated in the millions in the production unit groups alone.

Another equally negative factor noted in the report is the fact that it continues to be difficult to get the promised deliveries of private products to the farm sector.

If little progress has been seen in the crop production sector, the document stresses, ground has been lost in livestock breeding due to the notoriously inadequate role played by the Ministry of Internal Trade in livestock marketing in the rural sector.

During the period under analysis, the report says, the quantities marketed in the province included cattle weighing 1,000 tons, swine weighing 2,430 and goats weighing 1,132, purchased for the sum of 8,887,767 kwanzas. Of this total, 6,525 head were slaughtered and sold to the people.

With regard to the DNACA, which is still in the organizational stage, since it has just been established, the production indices for this first harvest were also less than desired. About 11,575 first-level members and 42,680 third-level members used draft animals to plow 169 hectares, such that the harvest from the land plowed is not likely to reach 50 percent of the planned total.

It might be noted that last year, because of the high losses reported for the production unit groups, the local authorities transferred the majority of them to the private sector and to the agrarian development stations.

Construction Materials Shortage

Like the agricultural and industrial sectors, construction in the province of Huila suffered greatly during the first half of this year, the provincial commissioner's office confirmed in its report to the provincial people's assembly.

At the provincial buildings office, for example, the main hindrance to the proper advance of the work in the sector was the shortage of construction materials, including iron, cement, wood, glass, tiles and other items.

The enterprise did not begin the planned projects, specifically housing in Lubango and Chibia, the repair of the wood enterprise in Huila, wood dryers for machinery for the municipal slaughterhouse in Lubango and the second-level school in Chiange, due to the lack of materials. Its activity was limited to minor repairs and the finishing of some projects, as a result of which it took in about 2,277,000 kwanzas. However, improvement was noted at the provincial office of the Construction Materials Institute (IMC), which produced high-quality mosaic products, window and door frames and bricks, which made it possible for the enterprise to cease to rely on the OGE to cover its expenditures.

Even so, the document said, failure to fulfill about 30 percent of the plan was noted, because of the failure to undertake the production of cement blocks, marble mosaics and quicklime, and a small percentage of broken mosaics, crushed rock and first-quality solid woods.

The main factors in the bottleneck at the IMC office, according to the report, were the lack of cement, breakdowns of transport vehicles and excavators and the poor state of the equipment.

With manpower totaling more than 375 men, the buildings office, which fulfilled 70 percent of its plan for the half year in extraplan activities, also encountered great difficulties in obtaining supplies of materials on the central level, as well as transport vehicles.

The engineering office, which assumes responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, railroads, microwave facilities and drinking water supplies for the people, fulfilled its work plans for the half year, as well as carrying out other projects outside the plan.

Finally, the provincial ATM office, which engages in the purchase of transport equipment and the sale of support equipment to the offices under its jurisdiction, provides above all productive and technical aid for equipment, rolling and stationary stock.

Working with a labor force estimated at 109, the activity plans were not fulfilled due to the lack of long-range transport vehicles and trained cadres for the economic and official sectors.

5157

CSO: 3442/9

ANGOLA

LUANDA, BENGU PROVINCES OBTAIN NEW GAS TURBINES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] With the purchase and installation of another gas turbine set in Luanda, this province and Bengo province were provided as of yesterday with a substantial increase in installed technical capacity, which will enable them to cope with the steady increase in electrical energy consumption.

This turbine, which was installed in only 96 days, thanks to the self-sacrificing efforts of the Angolan and Cuban workers, set a record for Africa, in the view of the technicians of the BBC/SUISSA, the suppliers of the equipment.

On the subject of the transport routes savagely destroyed by the police forces from Pretoria, they were repaired by the Second Party Congress Mixed Repair Brigade in only 58 days, 3 weeks ahead of schedule, despite the especially difficult conditions under which this work was done.

To celebrate the completion of this work, a political meeting coordinated by the productive sector secretariat of the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT [Labor Party] was held that same day at the SONEFE substation in Luanda. At the meeting, recognition was given to the workers, technicians and officials for the dedication and exemplary devotion to the tasks assigned on the higher party level, which made successful completion of this work possible.

Andre Petroff, productive sector secretary of the Central Committee, presided at the meeting, which was attended by Lucio Lara, organization secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Minister of Energy and Petroleum Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy); and Vice Minister of Energy Carlos Santos; as well as other high party and state officials.

The meeting was the occasion for the delivery of an important address by the productive sphere secretary of the Central Committee who at a given point said that the "party and the government have made notable efforts in the domestic electric sector, which because of their importance are being eyed by the enemies of the Angolan people, and have recently become their prime target for actions undertaken to sabotage the productive centers and the electrical energy transmission lines.

"But," he stressed, "as we have all seen, the immediate and organized response of the workers in the electrical and other economic and social sectors, who have mobilized to cope with these situations, has revealed their capacity and determination, thus canceling out the evil effects of the criminal actions by the enemies of the Angolan people."

After voicing praise for the effort undertaken by the Angolan and Cuban workers directly involved in the work of repairing the transmission lines and the installation of the GTG [gas turbine set], Andre Petroff emphasized the extraordinary results achieved in the effort to mobilize the intersectorial human and material resources and the potential available in the country, making it possible to install this second turbine in only 3 months, when it took about a year for the preceding one.

In concluding his address, the productive sector secretary of the Central Committee said that 1985 has been a year of great events of capital importance for us and for the fate of our revolution. We held the national party conference, the 8th Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries, and we have yet to hold the Second Party Congress and to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the winning of our independence. The work will continue and great responsibilities rest upon our shoulders. Within this context, the sector responsible for distributing energy to the city should improve its active capacity in order that we can continue to give our capital an aspect worthy of the chief city in a country which is a firm bulwark of the revolution in Africa.

5157

CSO: 3442/9

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FIRST LCB COURSE--Saurimo--The first Struggle Against Bandits (LCB) course for state security troops, which was offered at the Commander Kuenha Kuangunga Training Center in this city, was concluded recently with a ceremony at which Luis Paulo Dokui de Castro, provincial commissioner for Lunda-Sul, presided. During the ceremony, which was attended by members of the provincial party committee and representatives of the government, the young soldiers took the pledge of honor to the people and the fatherland to use the experience gained for combatting internationalism imperialism, which is making use of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as its spearhead. On this occasion, the provincial commissioner drew the attention of the young men to the need to spare no effort in combatting the foreign and domestic enemies of the Angolan revolution. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 12] 5157

REFUGEES IN MALANGE--Malange--A total of 30,083 displaced persons and 937 refugees are located in camps in this province under the care of the Provincial Social Affairs Office, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] has learned from a reliable source in this city. The same source says that this office is also providing support to a substantial number of elderly and physically handicapped persons located in the province, who are benefitting from supplies of food and industrial goods. In this connection, and with a view to better control, two temporary homes were established, with allocations of 60 persons each, including the elderly and the handicapped. It was also stressed that there are orphans being given family care. It was also learned from this source that the activities planned for the first half of this year included the holding of a seminar for social activists, with health personnel, OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] activists, and social affairs agents participating. It was also reported that a Toyota vehicle has been received. It will help with the problem of transporting those who are sick. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DO ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 85 p 3] 5157

RELATIONS WITH PERU--The Peruvian minister of foreign relations has announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Angola on the ambassadorial level. This agreement, according to the foreign minister, comes within the government policy of expanding relations with the African continent and the nonaligned countries and condemnation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and all forms of racial discrimination. The diplomatic relations established with Angola do not require that residential embassies be

maintained. The text of the communique says that the governments of the Republic of Peru and the People's Republic of Angola, with a view to developing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of international law. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 85 p 1] 5157

CSO: 3442/9

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

SWISS DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Two loan agreements involving the sum of about 11bn CFA francs were signed between Cameroon and Switzerland. The amount will be used to finance development projects in priority sectors such as rural development, communications infrastructure, water supply and energy resources. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sep 85 p 26]

/13104
CSO: 3400/301

ETHIOPIA

LEGESSE URGES REVOLUTIONARY FORCES TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Revolutionary Forces should intensify their struggle in every field of endeavour in order to step up the ongoing construction of a new social order.

This was stated here yesterday by Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, while addressing representatives of the first round of WPE campaigner-cadres after listening to reports of the representatives on the achievements of the cadres while deployed for the last eight months to help rehabilitate drought victims in new and fertile settlement areas of the country.

The ceremony was held at the office of the CC of the WPE, following the hearing of the report dealing with the cadres rehabilitation activities in rehabilitation sites. The emblems presented to the cadres by WPE committees of the regions and provinces where they were assigned were presented to the CC of the WPE through Comrade Legesse Asfaw who received the emblems from the WPE first secretary of each rehabilitation site.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission, Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Political bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Audit Commission, and Comrade Wondimu Robi, member of the CC of the WPE.

On the occasion Comrade Legesse praised the cadres for the courage and dedication they showed in their struggle to help rehabilitate and provide a comfortable settlement to compatriots affected by the drought in line with the programme of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE. Comrade Legesse emphasised that the achievement scored by the cadres attests to the fact that the party is for the people and that the people are for the party.

Besides strengthening the rehabilitation campaign, Comrade Legesse noted, the results registered by the cadres in their areas of deployment have effectively precipitated the bankruptcy of the enemies and thereby defused their wicked designs and intentions.

Comrade Legesse expressed admiration for the successful implementation of the various directives of the CC of the WPE and stressed that such an achievement is a harbinger for further victories for Revolutionary Ethiopia as is witnessed by the heroic deeds of its gallant sons and daughters in the past annals of its history.

A report given by the representative of the campaigners concerning the execution of the campaign programme in Illubabor, Kaffa, Wollega, Gojjam and Gondar regions said that tangible activities have been accomplished by translating into deeds the directives given by the Revolutionary Leader.

He said that 249,502 compatriots had been resettled with 102,598 houses constructed for them by the campaigners. He said that other facilities useful for them had also been constructed.

He pointed out that in the 164 settlement villages, 106 clinics, nine health stations, two hospitals have also been built which are rendering health services to the compatriots.

He added that 30 elementary schools had been set up and that 22,370 compatriots had successfully passed the test given at the end of the 13th round literacy campaign.

Meanwhile, in Asmara, members of the first batch of WPE cadres were yesterday received by Comrade Teferra Wonde, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Eritrea region, upon their return here after fulfilling their duties at rehabilitation sites.

Present at the welcoming ceremony held at the regional WPE Committee office were regional party and government officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Teferra said that the services rendered by the WPE cadres during the past six months had clearly demonstrated the leadership role of the party.

Comrade Gebre-Medhin Gebreyesus, the representative of the cadres, outlined the contributions of the cadres and the experiences they had gathered from the society while engaged in rehabilitation duties.

CSO: 3400/245

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA, BULGARIA SIGN PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] A protocol agreement was signed between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Bulgarian People's Republic that would enable Bulgarian experts to work in Ethiopia in various spheres and thereby contribute in the socialist economic construction of the country.

The agreement was reached in accordance with the decision of the Ethio-Bulgarian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation at its sixth session last year.

According to the agreement, Bulgarian experts will work in the fields of agricultural research, water development, construction and other sectors and render professional assistance for the coming five years.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Ethiopia by Comrade Commissioner Aklilu Afework, head of the Production Sector at the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), and on behalf of Bulgaria by Comrade Georgi Kassov, Ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Revolutionary Ethiopia.

In the statement he made at the ceremony, Comrade Aklilu noted the growing political, economic and social co-operation between the two countries and stated that the agreement signed would contribute immensely to the on-going socialist construction of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrade Aklilu further stated that while working here, the Bulgarian experts would be given utmost co-operation by Revolutionary Ethiopia. He added that the agreement would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Ambassador Kassov said on his part that since the upsurge of the Ethiopian Revolution, the people of Bulgaria had been following its progress with keen interest and had been extending support to it. He stressed that his country would continue its co-operation with Ethiopia in all fields. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/245

ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA-BASE DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A 12-day workshop on national accounts and a seminar on data-base development opened yesterday at the Economic Commission for Africa.

The workshop and seminar was opened by Mr. George M. Kimani, officer in charge of the ECA and director joint ECA/UNIDO industry division, on behalf of Professor Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the ECA.

Mr. Kimani said that over the last ten years, with the ever increasing demand for statistical information for the preparation and evaluation of development plans and projects, governments of the countries of the region had stressed the necessity for having a more developed and reliable system of socio-economic statistics and national accounts figures.

He said that at present, although many countries of the region compile national accounts, the quality of these statistics is still far from satisfactory to be of adequate use for analysis and planning. "This is due not to the lack of many basic essential statistics but also to the great shortage of staff trained in this field," he added.

Governments have recognized the great importance of data-banks in the dissemination of economic and social statistics, said Mr. Kimani adding that the development of modern information technology, the use of data-base management systems and the progress in telecommunications have all enabled data-banks to develop.

National statistical services need to exploit the new technology both to assist the compilers of statistics to do their job and to make their data available to users more directly and more effectively, he said. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/245

ETHIOPIA

ERITREA PEASANTS PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Over 18,000 peasants in Eritrea region, engaged in territorial defence to root out secessionist elements, are equally registering encouraging results in development undertakings.

This was disclosed by Comrade Asfaha Abraha, Alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of Eritrea region Peasants' Association in a statement he gave to Addis Zemen reporter recently.

Apart from building small-scale dams, harnessing rivers and preparing agricultural plots, peasants in the region are standing by the side of the Second Revolutionary Army to frustrate the plot of separatist bandits.

Comrade Asfaha added that the masses in general and the peasants in particular are resolved never again to be deceived by the slanderous propaganda of reactionaries. Today peasants in Eritrea region are making tremendous efforts in afforestation and terracing work, digging wells and combating natural and man-made disasters.

There are at present 521 peasants' associations in the region comprising nearly 106,000 members. In addition, 86 peasants' service co-operatives that embrace 304 peasants associations and over 67,000 members that are rendering services. Twenty-two of these co-operatives have assumed their legal status, he added.

Comrade Asfaha further stated nine peasants producers' co-operatives, with over 4,000 members, are engaged in an irrigation scheme using 72 oxen and 29 pumps.

Peasants in Eritrea region have also completed nearly 140,000 km of terracing, work, construction of 280 km feeder roads, and 24 dams. In addition, they have planted over 17 million tree seedlings. It was learnt that significant results are being achieved in the literacy campaign in the region and the peasants are benefitting from it.

Peasants in the region have enriched their political consciousness more than ever before to distinguish between their friends and foes, and are hence determined to translate into deeds the Ten-year Perspective Development Plan, under the leadership of the WPE, Comrade Asfaha reiterated.

CSO: 3400/245

ETHIOPIA

ABOMSSA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT BECOMES OPERATIONAL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] A water supply project launched in the town of Abomssa, Arssi region, has become operational, a UNICEF report disclosed.

On the basis of the report, the project is an outcome of international co-operation together with local expertise and community self-held. Taking part in the work of the project were the Arssi Development Unit (ARDU), the local people and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The project cost more than 200,000 birr to complete.

The report gave a breakdown of the financial contributions for the project. UNICEF provided 160,000 birr, which was donated by the Austrian government, while ARDU and the community contributed 30,000 and 20,000 birr, respectively. ARDU also brought in its long experience and technical know-how into the work.

The report said the financial assistance and community participation was what made the project a success. It said women were actively involved in the work of the project including its technical aspect. The women not only alid the pipeline but also handled its maintenance.

The report further noted that the local branch of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA), was the driving force behind the women's activities. It said that by keeping close liaison with local development agencies, REWA enabled the women in the area to acquire additional knowledge in health care, water use, forest and soil conservation and nutrition. The association also encourages the establishment of day-care centres.

ARDU's project proposals will provide for training women in home science, water management, horticulture and other income-generating and skill development activities. Courses are being initiated in such areas as health education, water and basic sanitation including leadership training programmes fow women, which is being conducted by ARDU's home economic unit.

According to the same report, water management training underscores the need for the ready availability of skilled manpower to handle pipeline maintenance, elementary accounting and administration of piped water supply scheme. It stressed that one of the objectives of the water supply project is to involve

women in more productive work with the time spared from fetching water from a long distance. Skill development and income-generating activities have been singled out as vehicles for expediting socio-economic endeavours.

The report indicated that the success of the Abomssa project has demonstrated that what has been accomplished there could be done elsewhere in the country, provided there is the initiative and the urge to improve one's way of life.

The report added further that a process of this type calls for a continuous, co-ordinated effort between the local administration, REWA and ARDU as well. The report underlined the fact that water being the source of all life, could be rightly considered a basic resource in bringing about discernible socio-economic and cultural transformation within a community.

CSO: 3400/245

ETHIOPIA

EDEGET BESIRA PILOT INDUSTRIAL PROJECT INAUGURATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The 1.4 million birr Edeget Besira pilot industrial project was inaugurated on Sebeta road here yesterday.

First established nine years ago with a capital of 3,000 birr and a membership of 160 the project has reached its present model stage as part of the effort under way to transform smallscale industries into modern industrial and productive enterprises.

The facility was officially inaugurated by Comrade Hailu Yimenu, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Minister of Industry and Chairman of the Board of the Handicraft and Small-Scale Industries Development Agency (HASIDA). Comrade Hailu also toured the factory complex and later presented certificates to those who contributed to making the project a practical reality.

Comrade Selamab Wolde-Tsadik, General Manager of MASIDA, reported on the occasion that work on the project was begun in 1974 E. C. and completed during the last half of 1977 E. C. He said that of the total 1.4 million birr outlay, one million birr was secured on a long-term government loan basis and that the balance was raised by HASIDA itself.

The General Manager elaborated on the activities undertaken during the last six months, adding that HASIDA was charged with the task of launching the project on the basis of its accomplishment in producing simple agricultural and industrial tools and of having successfully laid the foundation for a chemical industry.

Comrade Selamab noted that in accordance with recent government directives, capital outlays of up to one million birr for the purchase of industrial equipment are permitted in the case of privately operated enterprises and two million birr in the case of share companies.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were ministers and invited guests. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/245

GABON

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE--President Bongo has continued to manipulate skillfully Franco-Gabonese relations to his advantage. When it seemed that Paris was not going to send a high-ranking delegation to attend the 25th independence anniversary celebrations in mid-August, the Gabonese leader raised a storm. He hinted that ties could be permanently damaged if France allowed the opposition movement, MORENA, to establish a "government in exile" in France. Accordingly, Paris sent foreign minister Roland Dumas, Penne, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand and head of the television station, TF-1, Herve Bourges. Bongo is also seeking to influence the nomination of the new French ambassador to replace Dabezies. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Oct 85 p 8]

/13104
CSO: 3400/301

GHANA

POLITICS BEHIND EVACUATION FROM IVORY COAST DISCUSSED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 7 Oct 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Ben Mensah]

[Text] The African Football Confederation (AFC) has imposed an indefinite ban on the Kumasi Sports Stadium following crowd violence that characterised the African Nations Cup match between Ghana and the Ivory Coast at the Stadium.

The match ended in a goalless draw but the Ivory Coast, having won the first leg 2-0, qualified for next year's final in Egypt. Ghanaian fans who were dissatisfied with the trend of the game started throwing various objects at the match officials. A linesman was injured and the players and other officials had to take refuge in the middle of the pitch to avoid being hit.

Both the AFC decision and the Kumasi incident would have passed off simply as part of the growing scenario of hooliganism which has characterised the game of football in many parts of the world but for the weird reaction of the Ghanaian military authorities to the AFC decision, the serious repercussions of the Kumasi incident in the Ivory Coast and finally the cavalier method in which the Ghana government is handling relations with the Ivory Coast.

First the arrival back home of the Ivorian players and supporters with the distorted news of the Kumasi incident immediately incensed their compatriots into retaliatory acts against Ghanaians resident in that country. Four Ghanaian women, one of whom was pregnant, were reported missing after an angry crowd threw them into a lagoon in Abidjan and Ghanaian-owned shops were looted.

These attacks prompted the Ghana government not only to issue a statement advising all Ghanaian residents in the Ivory Coast to return home but also provided an opportunity for the Ghanaian military authorities to put the banned Kumasi Sports Stadium to another use. For instead of shutting the stadium to international matches as ordered by the AFC, the Ashanti Regional Administrative Officer, Mr Sam Darkwa, declared the Kumasi Stadium a disembarkation point for Ghanaians who would be returning home from the Ivory Coast

in response to the government's appeal. A sub-committee appointed to supervise arrangements for the returnees announced that the returnees would be driven straight to the Kumasi Stadium where Dr U.A. Sogbotia will screen them so that those found to be carriers of diseases might be hospitalised. The Stadium was to be used for this purpose until the repatriation exercise was completed.

By this decision the Ghanaian military authorities have rendered the AFC ban on the Kumasi Sports Stadium irrelevant and demonstrated that a sports stadium could be put to other uses in times of 'revolution'.

Another strange decision of Ghanaian military authorities in connection with the incident of the hooliganism and its repercussions lies in the frantic appeal to Ghanaians resident in the Ivory Coast to return home. Under normal circumstances it

is a wise decision for any government to advise its citizens who face harassment in a foreign land to return home and when the nature of harassment is serious arranges to evacuate them home. The level of molestation of Ghanaians in the Ivory Coast was serious enough to warrant an intervention by the Ghana government but after the Ivorian government had effectively taken steps to stop the harassment, arrested and jailed some of the perpetrators one would have thought that the Ghana government would no longer persist in its advice to Ghanaians to leave the Ivory Coast.

Such a mature review of the situation by the Ghana government becomes even more imperative in view of the message from the President of the Ivory Coast to Ghanaian authorities emphasising the fact that the incident of harassment should not be used to mar the cordial relations between the two countries.

The Ivorian Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Konan Nda who delivered the special message, said President Houphouet-Boigny was shocked about the evacuation of Ghanaians from the Ivory Coast because 'he feels that Ghanaians there are at home'. Mr Nda said the President felt that what has happened was like a family quarrel which should not be allowed to be misused by the enemies of Africa to sow seeds of disunity between the two countries. It may also be remembered that in 1980 the more gruesome incident of the Ghanaian fishermen who were massacred in the Ivory Coast without the slightest provocation was not seized upon by Ghana to evacuate her citizens from the Ivory Coast.

The question that arises then is why does the military regime in Ghana persist in evacuating Ghanaians when the Ivory Coast government, far from expelling Ghanaians like it was done recently to Ghanaians in Nigeria, is taking every possible step to ensure the safety of Ghanaians in that country?

One of the answers to this question is that it seems the Ghanaian authorities were looking for an opportunity to ridicule the AFC decision to place a

ban on the Kumasi Sports Stadium. This they have done by putting the Stadium to other uses than football.

But it seems also that the more plausible reason was that the Ghanaian authorities were looking for an opportunity to trump up to the international community that Ghana was again in distress and has had to undertake an evacuation of its citizens from a hostile foreign country and through that hope to win not only sympathy and support but more importantly material assistance to boost the military regime.

The evacuation exercise for which the PNDC has established a permanent secretariat with Commodore Obimpeh as its national coordinator has become

a useful weapon of the military regime with which it woos international support, not for the people but for the regime's survival.

This weapon was discovered in 1983 when at the height of the mass expulsion of Ghanaians from Nigeria, the Ghanaian authorities closed the country's borders and prevented Ghanaians from returning home. This created the horrid scenes where hundreds of thousands of Ghanaians were stranded along their own country's borders which aroused so much concern in the international community and led to the massive flow of aid to rehabilitate the affected Ghanaians.

This was during a very difficult period for the country's military rulers when the entire nation was on the verge of starvation and the survival of the regime had become precarious. No doubt the massive inflow of international food aid was a big source of consolidation for the military regime. In 1985 the PNDC is keen on staging another evacuation exercise and hope to reap all the possible advantages therefrom.

LIBERIA

DOE ASSURES CIVIL SERVANTS OF SALARY ARREARS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Liberian Leader, CIC Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe has assured that all employees serving the Liberian government will receive their salary arrears before the scheduled October 15 general elections.

He said true to its commitment to seek the well-being of its citizens government was determined to ensure that employees' salaries were paid to enable them to meet their socio-economic needs.

The Head of State gave the assurance Tuesday in Yekepa, where he addressed thousands of workers, citizens and residents as well as partisans of the Yekepa Branch of the NDPL at a political rally organized in support of his candidacy for the presidency.

Dr. Doe, who arrived in Nimba County in Mount County included Cabinet Ministers, members of the Interim National Assembly and officials of the National Democratic Party of Liberia.

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CSO: 3400/263

LIBERIA

SIERRA LEONE DISASSOCIATES ITSELF FROM INTERFERENCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The government of Sierra Leone has disassociated itself from any interference in Liberia's electoral process by Sierra Leoneans.

The government was reacting to allegations that some of its citizens who are said to be members of the Task Force of the National Democratic Party of Liberia were harassing citizens and supporters of the Liberia Action Party and the Unity Party.

A release from the Sierra Leonean Embassy here said the "Government of Sierra Leone wishes to make it abundantly clear that it is not a party to these activities".

It said "in view of the longstanding friendship between Liberia and Sierra Leone, internationally recognized principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the Sierra Leonean Government will like to disassociate itself any such activities."

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CSO: 3400/263

LIBERIA

SECOM, PARTIES AGREE ON ELECTION MONITORING PROCEDURE

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Representatives of the four political parties will now stand at a distance of 15 feet from the counting of the ballots instead of the 25 feet as previously announced by the Chairman of the Special Elections Commission (SECOM), Counsellor Emmett Harmon.

This agreement between SECOM and the parties brought to an end the controversial issue when representatives of the Unity Party (UP), the Liberia Action — Party ballots because, according to them, it is not part of the Elections Law.

After the meeting, the Chairman of UP, Mr. Carlos W. Smith, told our reporter that the three parties accepted the distance of 15 feet "in good faith because we want to carry on with the elections".

Mr. Smith said specifications were made in the Elections Law which was promulgated by SECOM and sanctioned by the defunct People's Redemption

Council (PRC) that parties should be represented at the counting of the ballots, but it did not say at what distance they should be.

He noted that since the Commission is charged with the responsibility of conducting the electoral process, the responsibility also lies within its purview to give an exact definition on the distance referred to.

He noted that although the parties would have preferred a distance of about six feet away from the counting of the ballots, "we have no quarrel with the official distance of 15 feet, but to agree"

In an answer to a question, Mr. Smith

made it clear that LAP, LUP and UP had no intention to boycott the elections, but according to him, if the conditions they laid down to SECOM were not met, "we would find it impracticable to participate in the elections"

He said not to participate in the elections is quite different from boycotting, because as he put it, to do so the parties would be lending the elections "undeserved credibility".

Earlier during the previous meeting, Mr. Smith noted that because the political parties have been in contact with SECOM most of the time, it would have been expedient for the Commission to have given the "first hand communication before announcing the 25 foot distance to the BBC.

He pointed out that if the parties had accepted the previous decision taken by

SECOM, it would have meant that the results of the ballots would have also been accepted by the party representatives who have to take an oath before the counting of the ballots.

He said it is due to this that the parties did not accept the decision because they felt that the interest of the people had been tampered with.

Speaking earlier, the Secretary-General of LUP, Mr. Kabawor-sinah B.K. Sando, observed that a distance of 25 feet away from the ballot papers bearing "fine prints" would make the writing too dim and not recognizable at night to assure the representatives that the ballot papers counted in favour of each candidate is the actual, true and correct figure especially as the counting would be done at night.

He said the registered voters who

would vote in favour of LUP candidates will not have all confidence in the truthfulness of the figures as shall be ascribed to their candidates should the LUP representatives stand about 25 feet away from the tables where the ballots would be counted.

For his part, the Secretary-General of LAP, Dr. S. Byron Tarr, said the party did not accept 25 feet as said by SECOM,

But the Campaign Manager of NDPL, Mr. Bai M. Gbala, noted that the law is the basis for governing and it is for this reason that the law is made.

He added that NDPL maintains its position of obeying the law, and there was no reason for which the party would raise arguments over any aspect of the law.

However, it was after these various remarks that SECOM and the parties went into a closed door

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LIBERIA

SECOM RULES SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM WILL BE DENIED VOTE

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The Special Elections Commission (SECOM) yesterday outlined several measures designed to "safe-guard" the ensuing general elections scheduled to be held next Tuesday, October 15.

SECOM Chairman Emmett Harmon, who disclosed the measures at a press conference, said army personnel will not be allowed to carry arms or weapons with them on elections day, except those on assignment during the elec-

tions.

Counsellor Harmon said all army personnel going to the polls would not be allowed to vote in uniform.

According to Mr. Harmon, no army or para-military personnel would be permitted to carry with them any dangerous weapons such as arms, steel helmet, or knife on elections day.

He added that any mili-

tary or para-military personnel caught carrying weapons with them will be ordered arrested and subjected to appropriate disciplinary measures by the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Harmon further said, "SECOM will keep complete vigilance on all citizens going to cast their ballots on elections day so as to ensure that there is no foul-play at the polls"

He noted that any citizen or potential voter found obstructing the election process on that day would be immediately arrested, would forfeit his/her voting rights and prosecuted in keeping with the laws.

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LIBERIA

UP, LAP CANDIDATES ASK FOR PROTECTION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Two of the four political parties participating in the current political process have said that they are defenseless", and called for the basic protection of their human rights as the elections day draws near.

The Liberia Action Party (LAP) and the Unity Party (UP) made the call to the Special Elections Commission (SECOM) last Friday when the Chairman of UP, Mr. Carlos W. Smith and the Secretary-General of LAP, Dr. S. Byron Tarr, informed the Commission and journalists about alleged continuous harassment and manhandling of their partisans during this campaign season.

Speaking during a news conference at SECOM, the Chairman of UP, Mr. Smith, complained that the party's senatorial nominee from Bong County, Counsellor Francis S. Garlawolo, was allegedly beaten last Friday by soldiers and his car taken away while he (Garlawolo) was campaigning in Totota, Bong County.

The Secretary-General of LAP, Dr. Tarr, also complained that a LAP canvasser who was allegedly beaten last Thursday night, "is unconsciously lying down" at the Island Clinic, while some members of the party have reportedly been beaten in St. John River City, Grand Bassa County.

Dr. Tarr pointed out that he could not understand why these actions are being meted out to their members when the party is a full-fledged political party.

He stated that he read in the newspapers that the Director of Police had said he has not been informed about these incidents, and wondered why a government official who is

concerned with matters affecting the abuse of civil rights would make the claim that he has not been officially advised.

Dr. Tarr noted that LAP believes in law and order, adding, "we expect and hold the government responsible for protecting us, irrespective of political affiliation and we hope that it would be the case."

UP Chairman Smith wanted some clarification from the Commission whether or not political parties are free to canvass for seats in view of the alleged harassments with just eight days to the elections on October 15.

He emphasized that these alleged harassments and the "gross abuse of the civil and human rights of partisans of other political parties are becoming unbearable

He said: "We are all Liberian citizens; these elections will pass, but we will remain here as Liberian citizens and brothers and sisters."

Mr. Smith pointed out that LAP and UP would be encouraging lawlessness if any

of their partisans were "fighting back" in defense of the alleged harassments and humiliations they encounter during this electoral process.

Noting that "we do not want to be lawless," Mr. Smith then asked SECOM Chairman Harmon, "you are charged with the responsibility of conducting these elections, to whom do we cry for help?"

In response, Chairman Harmon said the Commission has scheduled visits to those areas, and promised to do something about the reports of the acts of humiliation and harassment meted out to members of LAP and UP.

He indicated that before these political parties go out to those counties for campaigning, the Commission must be informed to advise the Minister of Internal Affairs who in turn would advise the county leaders.

He said if this is done and problems arise in the counties, SECOM would not hesitate to take a "stronger position."

LIBERIA

BELGIAN CONSUL GENERAL PROTESTS TREATMENT

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 10 Oct 85 pp 1, 3, 10

[Text]

The Consul General of Belgium in Liberia, Mr. Louis Bauchau, has filed a protest to the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, for an alleged mal-treatment meted out to him by some officers assigned to the Special Theft Court, who he said had gone to arrest him on charges of theft of service amounting to \$45,845.75.

In his letter of protest to the Foreign Minister, dated October 2, 1985, a copy of which was obtained by this paper, he said "The Consulate General of Belgium has the regret to lodge an immediate very strong protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia, for the trespassing of the Consulate office, the subsequent arrest of the Consul General

by a Sergeant of Police Force, badge number 74 and two employees of the court and the plaintiff, beating and dragging of the Consul General, forcing him in a taxi under extreme pain for him, the insults and obscene words shouted to him during the trip to the jail, the searching effected at the jail."

Mr. Bauchau, who is Managing Director of Mezbaui Liberia Inc. in Monrovia, therefore requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accept his expression of high consideration into his complaints, and noted that he has also reported the matter to the Royal Ambassador of Belgium, in order to inform the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the "extremely harmful treatment given to the Consul General."

When our reporter contacted the Chief Judge of the Special Theft Court, Mrs. Marth K. Massoud, yesterday, she described the allegation made by Mr. Bauchau as "a mere fabrication geared toward using his alleged title as Consul General to evade the law and bring disrepute to the court."

Judge Massoud explained that following complaints filed by one Charles N. Umehai against Mr. Bauchau at the court, several pre-trial conferences were held in chambers before the three Theft Court Judges, at which time Mr. Bauchau appeared with his lawyers, without disclosing to the court that he is a Consul General of Belgium.

She said after the pre-trial conferences between the two parties which ended in

a. deadlock Mr. Bauchau's lawyer then demanded that if the complainant feels that he has a case against his client, he should issue a writ of arrest on him for them to go into the case through the due process of law.

Judge Massoud said after careful studies of the case by both the office of the County Attorney and the Special Theft Court, and a subsequent application by Mr. Umehai for the writ of arrest, the Theft Court approved the writ and ordered the immediate arrest of Mr. Bauchau as Managing Director of Mezbau Liberia Inc.

She said upon the arrival of the Sheriff of the Special Theft Court at Mr. Bauchau's residence to serve him a copy of the writ of arrest, he delayed the Sheriff for about three hours, "only to tell him that he was not stepping anywhere and threw the

writ away in his garden."

Judge Massoud said following the return of the Sheriff and his subsequent report from Mr. Bauchau that he was not "stepping a foot out of his house," she constituted other officers of the court to have him arrested and brought before the court.

She said upon the return of the second corps of officers, they informed her that Mr. Bauchau "damned" the court, stating, that "the court must go to hell" and threatened to "raise hell with anyone who goes to his house to have him arrested".

Judge Massoud said it was at this juncture that the court issued a second writ of arrest on Mr. Bauchau for allegedly, "obstructing legal process", for his "blatant refusal to abide by the court's mandate or even send a representative."

She said again when

the officers went to have him arrested, Mr. Bauchau "put up a fight and began stoning the court officers outside of his office on Bushrod Island, and used all sorts of abusive language against the court," which according to her, was a gross disrespect to the officers and the court.

Judge Massoud said it was based upon these negative reports from Mr. Bauchau that the court had no other alternative but to re-enforce the third corps of officers to have him arrested and brought before the court.

She expressed dismay that inspite of the professional manner in which the court had handled the case since it was filed four months ago, Mr Bauchau would have lately used his alleged title as Consul General to file a report to the Foreign Ministry.

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LIBERIA

PROFIT REPATRIATION BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] The failure of foreign banks operating in the country to invest their profits locally is affecting the economy and the overall development of the nation, the vice president of the International Trust Company (ITC), Mr. Edwin Cooper, has disclosed.

Mr. Cooper, a Liberian did not exclude ITC, which is also foreign-owned.

He said the Liberian economy is present not on an even-footing because these banks are transferring money abroad without investing their profits in the country.

Speaking at programs marking the 54th gala-day anniversary of the Haywood Industrial Mission school last Friday, Mr. Cooper said the flight of capital has become so crucial that even the five-dollar Liberian coin is being used in Sierra Leone, Ghana and Guinea, to transact business.

Mr. Cooper, an American-trained banker, told some 400 Haywood students who had gathered on their Sinkor, Oldroad campus where the program was held, that besides the flight of capital, these banks are also frustrating Liberian businessmen by not allowing them to open letters of credit (LC). He did not elaborate.

He however said the attitude of these banks has affected Liberian businessmen to the extent that their private ventures are no longer profitable.

Mr. Cooper, who holds a Msc Degree in management from the University of Boston, USA, then challenged students nationwide to pursue careers in business and banking in order for the country to achieve economic dependence in the near future.

In the speech he delivered as guest speaker at the program, Mr. Cooper spoke on the theme: "Banking and how it affects students".

He was welcomed to the Haywood campus by the school's principal and director, Reverend Leo Simpson.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simpson has disclosed that the school is to shortly undergo a \$100,000 renovation to expand its enrollment capacity.

He said \$31,000 of the amount has already been realized from pledges made last year by members of the school's foreign board in the United States.

The balance \$69,000 will be generated by some 700 Penecostal Churches in the U.S., he said.

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LIBERIA

1986 COFFEE EXPORT QUOTA FIXED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] London--Despite hostility on the United States, the annual conference of the International Conference Organization (ICO) approved measures here early Tuesday to regulate the world coffee market for the coming year.

Level of 58 million 60-kilo bags was finally approved. The export quota--the amount of coffee to be exported by the 50 producing members of the ICO to their 25 importing fellow-members during the season.

This figure does not include the 450,000 bags which Ethiopia was unable to ship to members last season.

The ICO also decided to maintain the range of prices to be defended at 120-140 U.S. cents.

Price fluctuations beyond the limits of this range will continue to govern supply to the market through a price related adjustment mechanism.

But the package contained no measures to deal with the problem of undershipments -- to failure of ICO producers to fulfill their export quota in full-- and was thus rejected by the United States, the only ICO member to vote against it.

The feeling that the United States would not yield on the issue of undershipments had raised fears overnight that the ICO could lose its largest since consuming member-country.

Consumers had been divided not only over the problem of undershipments, but also over the level of the initial global quota.

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LIBERIA

BRIEFS

POSTAL MINISTER COMMISSIONED ARMY MAJOR--Postal Affairs Minister Dr. John Kolleh has been commissioned Major in the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), a Defense Ministry release issued here yesterday said. The Acting Director of Staff, AFL, Col. Mack Kollie who performed the ceremony on behalf of the Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Henry S. Dubar, challenged Major Kollie to wear his rank with dignity and pride, so as to uphold the confidence reposed in him by the Head of State. In remarks, Major Kollie thanked authorities of the Ministry of Defense for the honor, and promised to perform his duty in keeping with his oath, the released added. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Oct 85 p 32

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MOZAMBIQUE

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS FROM NATURAL GAS

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May-Jun 85 pp 33-34

[Article by Aage J. Alertsen]

[Text] **There are several possibilities for conversion of natural gas into synthetic liquid fuels. One of these is the production of methanol, which could be gradually substituted for gasoline in the whole of Southern Africa — and possibly also for diesel fuel — much in the same way as ethanol in the National Alcohol Program in Brazil. In addition, methanol could be exported as such or developed into more valuable downstream products. Alternative possibilities are production of gasoline and diesel fuel, which should also be evaluated before a final decision is made.**

In some SADCC countries the search for oil and gas has been going on for quite some time. So far, Angola is the only SADCC country producing oil. For various reasons the other SADCC countries are not presently buying Angolan crude to a significant extent, even if the Angolan crude production is three times the total SADCC demand of 3-4 million tonnes per year of petroleum products.

However, in East Africa, two SADCC countries have already discovered significant reserves of natural gas, both onshore and offshore. In Tanzania more than 100Gm³ of gas now seem to be proven, and her first industrial gas development project has already come a long way in the planning process (1). The Kilamco fertilizer project will utilize about 400 million m³ annually of Songo-Songo gas for a yearly production of 450,000 tonnes of ammonia, the bulk of which will be further upgraded into 580,000 tonnes of urea. 95% of the production will be for export, earning for Tanzania US\$ 175-200 million a year, depending on world fertilizer prices. Kilamco's production will be more

than sufficient to cover the whole SADCC urea demand for quite some time, in fact a significant portion is aimed for overseas markets in the Far East.

With the Tanzanian ammonia-urea fertilizer project close to realization, the next strategic gas utilization project in the eastern SADCC area would seem to be a transportation fuels project.

Even if not so successful as its northern neighbour, Mozambique has also discovered natural gas resources, which it is anxious to develop. In the north, the Rovuma basin seems to be promising. In the south, the Pande field is believed to contain about 20-30 Gm³ proven reserves onshore, and additional reserves are possible.

In Mozambique, apparently, there is not yet a large enough gas market developed to exploit the gas economically. Therefore, gas would either have to be exported as such, or developed into other energy products for which there are markets in the country itself, in the other SADCC countries and abroad. In the energy sector there are several products in

this category, e. g. methanol, gasoline, diesel fuel, and also more sophisticated products like MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) and SCP (Single Cell Proteins).

The economy of these products is highly dependent upon two main factors, viz. natural gas prices and capital. To take methanol as an example: for each tonne of methanol about 36 million BTU of natural gas is needed as raw material and energy. At the prevailing market prices in Europe and the U. S. A. a methanol producer would have to pay about US\$ 3-4 per million BTU for the gas, corresponding to US\$ 100-150 per tonne of methanol. At these gas prices the raw material gas cost could easily represent two-thirds of the market value of the product. So far, Mozambican authorities have been thinking along the lines of utilizing the gas as such, distributed as pipeline gas, and in the compressed state as CNG. To move the gas to the more populated southern provinces of Mozambique, they are thinking of building a 700 km pipeline from the Pande field to Maputo. This alternative would earn zero exported income. It would substitute for import fuel, but at the gas market volumes foreseen in the southern provinces, the pipeline's returns apparently would be rather low.

However, the cost of such a line at some US\$ 300-400 million would be of the same order as the investment necessary to build an international-size fuel methanol plant of 2,000 tonnes/day, which could generate a yearly export income of about US\$ 110-130 million, again depending on international market prices. The annual methanol output of 600,000-700,000 tonnes from such a plant would substitute for about 400,000 tonnes of gasoline. This is nearly half the demand anticipated for the whole of SADCC in 1990. With an annual consumption of 600 million m³ of natural gas, the Pande reserves would last for about 40 years.

If the gas is provided at cost, and since the other production costs are rather marginal, such a project should be able to pay back an investment of US\$ 300-400 million in perhaps 5-7 years. After a short pay back period the gas would have earned for Mozambique a valuable industrial plant, still capable of many years pro-

duction, valued at perhaps US\$ 100 million net per year. In this way, for about the same investment as for a pipeline, Mozambique could secure considerable export earnings, and partly substitute for the present importation of transportation fuels.

METHANOL AND ALCOHOL

The idea of utilizing methanol as a transportation fuel has been much advocated over the last decades. The most striking example, however, of utilizing an alcohol as a fuel for transportation purposes is the creation in Brazil in 1975 of the National Alcohol Program — PROALCOOL (2). According to Brazilian authorities, this program has been a total and unprecedented success because it has demonstrated to the world that, compared with current gasoline prices, the use of ethanol from sugar cane as a renewable source of energy is viable from a technical, economic and social standpoint.

Between 1975 and 1983, 30 billion litres of alcohol substituted 170 million barrels of oil, saving Brazil US\$ 5.5 billion. The present target is for 14.3 billion litres of alcohol in 1987-88 to replace 200,000 barrels of oil daily which, at current oil prices, would save US\$ 2.5 billion annually. More than 1.6 million vehicles are now entirely alcohol-powered, with the remaining 8 million Brazilian vehicles running on gasohol, giving alcohol a 45% share in the amount of motor-fuel consumed.

For Brazil, developing alcohol vehicles suited its needs: 85% of total vehicle sales are now with alcohol engines, rising to 94% in the passenger and mixed category.

Gasohol is a mixture of petrol with dehydrated alcohol up to a maximum of 20%. This is an economically viable ratio requiring no alterations to Brazilian vehicles, and utilizing the existing infrastructure for the distribution of petroleum-derived products. Using gasohol has two beneficial extra effects: less environmental pollution, and a rise in the petrol-octane number. Lead-based wastes are eliminated as alcohol replaces the usual octane enhancers such as Tetra-Ethyl-Lead.

A future gradual substitution of gasoline and diesel fuel with methanol from natural gas in the SADCC area would be an interesting proposition, paralleling the National Alcohol Program in Brazil. ■

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MOZAMBIQUE

THOUSANDS OF HECTARES OF HIGH FORESTS IN GRAVE DANGER

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May-Jun 85 pp 73, 74, 75, 78

[Article by Barry Munslow]

[Text] We begin by focusing on existing energy demand by sector, establishing the base case for the year 1980; then we demonstrate how this demand will grow to the year 2000 on a business-as-usual basis assuming no governmental intervention. By establishing existing demand we isolate the quantity of energy required to guarantee the continued operation of the economy and domestic spheres.

As we see from Table 1, domestic consumption accounts for 76.4 per cent of Mozambique's total energy consumption. Industry is by far the second most important sector followed by transport, and finally agriculture and commercial/institutional which each account for about the same share.

TABLE 1

ENERGY DEMAND BY SECTOR FOR 1980
(percentages shares)

Urban household	3.2
Rural household	73.2
Agriculture	1.3
Industry	16.6
Commercial/Institutional	1.4
Transport	4.3
Total	100.0

If we go on to examine consumption by fuel source, then again, one category is overwhelmingly dominant — wood. This accounted for more than three-quarters of total energy consumption in 1980. Nearly all of the fuelwood is consumed in the rural household sector and this sector also consumes the second most important fuel source used, dung and crop residue. Industry and the urban household sector consume most of the third most important fuel source, charcoal. Next come various oil products, coal and electricity, used mainly in industry, agriculture, transport and commerce.

DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION

It is clear from the national energy balance that domestic energy consumption has the biggest share of total consumption. This, indeed, should not be surprising, given the basic need for people to eat cooked food, keep warm on winter nights and given the importance of heating water for cleanliness and hygiene. All these basic needs that people share require energy in the household. Guaranteeing the supply of energy to the people must therefore rank as a high priority for government planners.

In the past, too little thought was given to this area because it was one that did not appear on any commercial balance sheet.

TABLE 2

END USE FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR 1980
(percentage shares)

Wood fuel	77.0
Charcoal	4.7
Dung/Residue	6.4
Industrial	1.1
Gasoline	0.6
Kerosene	0.7
Diesel	2.0
Aviation fuel	0.3
Residual oil	4.2
Electricity	0.9
COAL	2.1
Natural gas	0.0
LPG	0.1
Refined oil	0.0
Total	100.0

Also, in the majority of cases fuelwood was readily available hence the problem was not as acute as it is now.

But perhaps the most important factor hiding the issue from public view was that it was the women whose job it was to guarantee the rural domestic energy supply. It was just one more of the 'invisible' tasks of domestic labour with which many decision-makers did not concern themselves. As the women's voice was absent historically, the problem was left to grow.

Cooking is by far the most important energy-consuming activity in the household, with heating and lighting requiring smaller quantities of energy. Differences are apparent in the use of energy between rural and urban households (see statistical appendix). In addition to the physical availability of various energy resources a further determining factor is income.

RURAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

With almost nine out of every ten Mozambicans living in the rural areas, inevitably rural domestic energy consumption accounts for the lion's share of total consumption. The rural population in several areas of the country has been hit by the fuelwood shortage and in general has few alternatives open to it, for financial and supply reasons. A serious study of rural energy problems is therefore required, in particular given that the socialisation of the countryside has received the government's highest priority. Not only does the communal village programme raise questions of agricultural land availability, it also raises ones concerning fuelwood and other locally available energy resources.

The latent conflict between agricultural potential and fuelwood potential on the land is repeated in terms of labour time allocation. If all the wood supply in the immediate vicinity of the communal village is removed to facilitate cultivation, women will have to spend a greater proportion of their time walking longer distances to collect the wood. There will be a correspondingly shorter time period available for agricultural work.

Virtually all rural households are dependent on wood for their major energy source. It also provides heating and background lighting. Paraffin lamps and candles

are the usual source of direct lighting.

The relatively high consumption of crop wastes and dung indicates an already existing fuelwood shortage and can seriously detract from soil fertility in the long term. Crop residues are only available during certain times of the year, notably following the harvest.

URBAN HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Urban dwellers tend to have greater access to wage income and a wider availability of energy supplies. Even so, energy consumption patterns are basically similar. Fuelwood and charcoal are by far the most important fuels used. Kerosene, electricity and bottled gas also provide important urban domestic energy.

Urban households only account for 3.2 per cent of total consumption according to our estimates (see Table 1). Only the higher income households tend to use electricity and gas for cooking (electricity generally is much more important in the urban than the rural areas. By way of conclusion, it is clear that wood and charcoal will remain major sources of energy for domestic consumption right up until the year 2000. Guaranteeing the source of supply to meet a *growing* demand will therefore be vital. Total wood fuel consumption will increase by 65 per cent over the next twenty years according to our estimates (see statistical appendix) but already, the stock of wood is being seriously depleted by current levels of demand.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Industry accounted for 16.6 per cent of all energy consumption in 1980. Again, wood fuel and charcoal were the most important energy sources. Residual oil, coal and electricity were also used. In general the industrial sector uses a quarter of all petroleum products, a third of electricity, all industrial wood, 58 per cent of the coal, nearly one tenth of the fuelwood and nearly 90 per cent of the charcoal.

Certain industries are heavy users of one particular type of fuel, such as coal in the cement industry. Undoubtedly, given Mozambique's commitment to build up a heavy industrial base, energy demands in

TABLE 3

WOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND BY PROVINCE

Province	Population (000)	Wood Need (m ³ /habitant/year)	Total Need (m ³ /year)	Annual (m ³)	Situation
Maputo	1,200	1.1 to 1.7	1,320 to 2,040	745.0	IN CRISIS
Goa	1,000	1.1 to 1.7	1,100 to 1,700	2,307.5	DEFICIT FORSEEN
Inhamitanga	1,000	1.1 to 1.7	1,100 to 1,700	2,655.0	DEFICIT FORSEEN
Sofala	1,100	1.1 to 1.7	1,210 to 1,870	3,202.5	SATISFACTORY
Manica	700	1.2 to 2.1	840 to 1,470	2,550.0	SATISFACTORY
Tete	800	1.2 to 2.1	960 to 1,680	1,525.0	SCARCITY
Zambezia	2,600	1.2 to 1.7	3,120 to 4,420	3,475.0	SCARCITY
Nampula	2,500	1.2 to 1.7	3,000 to 4,250	3,305.0	DEFICIT FORSEEN
Cabo Delgado	1,000	1.1 to 1.7	1,100 to 1,700	4,047.5	SATISFACTORY
Niassa	500	1.2 to 2.1	600 to 1,050	4,580.0	SATISFACTORY
Whole Country	12,400		14,350 to 21,880	28,392.5	DEFICIT FORSEEN

Source: Departamento de Florestas e Fauna Bravia, Ministério de Agricultura, Maputo, 1982

TABLE 4

AREAS OF NATURAL WOODY VEGETATION ESTIMATED AT THE END OF 1980

Type	Area (in 000) hectares	Annual Productivity (m ³)	Potential Annual Yield (m ³)
1. Undisturbed productive closed broadleaved forests not (intensively) managed	70	4	280,000
2. Logged-over productive closed broadleaved forests not (intensively) managed	380	2.5	950,000
3. Productive closed broadleaved forests not (intensively) managed	450		
4. Closed broadleaved forests unproductive for physical reasons (stand and terrain characteristics)	460	2.5	1,500,00
5. Closed broadleaved forests unproductive for legal reasons	25	2.5	62,500
6. Unproductive closed broadleaved forests	485		
7. Closed broadleaved forests	835		
8. Forest fallow (of closed broadleaved forests)	500	1.5	750,000
9. Productive mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations	3,350	1	3,350,000
10. Mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations — unproductive for physical reasons	10,800	1	10,800,00
11. Mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations — unproductive for legal reasons	350	1	350,000
Unproductive mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations	11,150		
12. Mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations	14,500	1	
13. Forest fallow (of mixed broadleaved forest — grassland)	12,700	0.5	635,000
14. Shrub formations (essentially)	29,000	0.15	4,350,000
TOTAL	85,155	17.65	22,677,000

Source: FAO, 'Mozambique' in *Forest Resources of Tropical Africa. Part II: Country Briefs*, FAO, Rome, 1981.

TABLE 5

GROWING STOCK ESTIMATE (end of 1980)

Category	Concepts of Volume (See Key)	m ³ /hectare	Total (in millions) (m ³)
Undisturbed productive closed broadleaved forests not intensively managed	VOB	70	5
	VAC	10	0.7
Logged-over productive closed broadleaved forest not intensively managed	VOB	50	19
Unproductive closed broadleaved forests	VOB	30	14.5
Productive mixed broadleaved forest — grassland tree formations	VOB	35	117
	VAC	5	17
TOTAL		200	173.2

Key

VOB — gross volume over bark of free bole (from stump or buttress to crown point or first main branch) of all living trees more than 10 cm diameter at breast height (or above buttresses if they are higher).

VAC — (for forest not intensively managed): volume actually commercialised, that is volume under bark of logs actually extracted from the forest.

Source: FAO, 'Mozambique' in *Forest Resources of Tropical Africa. Part II: Country Briefs*, FAO, Rome, 1981.

this sector will grow substantially. If both the proposed aluminium smelter and iron and steel industry begin production, then electricity consumption in industry will be twice what it would be otherwise in the year 2000. This only serves to emphasise the importance of co-ordinating energy planning closely with economic planning in general. At present manufacturing only accounts for around 10 per cent of GDP, but as its share grows, which it undoubtedly will, industry's share of energy consumption must increase accordingly.

Much of the machinery in industry is old and therefore operates inefficiently and is costly on energy. The eventual purchase of new equipment could reduce energy costs significantly. The three possible national sources of energy to fuel the proposed industrial expansion are coal, hydroelectricity from Cahora Bassa and natural gas. It is too early as yet to make any specific predictions about future industrial demand for energy. Many different possibilities exist. Certain processing

industries that Mozambique intends to develop energy-intensive, such as metal processing, fertilizer and chemical production. Our initial estimates are that total industrial energy consumption will increase 74 per cent by the year 2000.

WOOD SUPPLY

Certain parts of the country are well endowed with fuelwood resources, contrasting markedly with those areas where the supply is nowhere sufficient to meet demand. Table 8 gives a breakdown of the situation in every province, providing an assessment of the existing wood needs and the available supply. The situation is then characterised on a scale from satisfactory to less satisfactory, deficit foreseen, scarcity and crisis. In six out of the ten provinces the wood supply situation is not satisfactory and in three of these cases — Zambezia, Tete and Maputo — there is a shortage. Clearly a serious problem exists.

Within each province there are clearly going to be great differences from district to district. In Tete Province, for example, Angonia district is particularly badly hit because of over-grazing, intensive farming and the relatively high population density.

People grow eucalyptus for their own use as well as for sale. Some have hundreds of trees and a metre of wood may fetch a price of 600 meticaïs.

In Maputo Province, the price of fuelwood and charcoal has doubled in the capital from 150 meticaïs for a sack of charcoal in 1979 to 350 meticaïs in 1982. The black market price may even be higher and in one of the inner city suburbs of Maputo, Malhangene, an informal survey discovered an asking price of 550 meticaïs for a sack of charcoal. A bundle of wood similarly had doubled in price over the three years to 125 meticaïs for one sack.

Everyday, trains loaded with firewood and charcoal arrive at the Maputo airport railway station. People travel huge distances to bring and sell this essential domestic energy resource in the capital city. Many private traders also bring in the city's supply, in lorries and pick-up trucks. A similar pattern is repeated in other cities and major towns within the country as in Nampula and Nacala.

Even within a province whose general fuelwood situation may be designated satisfactory, a severe crisis may still exist around the urban centres, as is the case with Beira in Sofala Province. As we saw in the previous section, the urban areas consume both charcoal and timber with the former in particular being very demanding on wood supply.

Estimates at the end of the 1970's (FAO, 1979) suggested that with a population of 360,000 in Beira, (with six persons per family, then 60,000 families) one-third (20,000 families = 120,000 peoples) were served by the gas company and the remaining 40,000 families (240,000 people) used charcoal. If each family used 2 kg/day then the total demand for the city was 29,200 tons annually. In fact, in the year 1981/82 there was virtually no bottled gas in Beira at all, hence consumption on the above figures should have been 43,800 tons of charcoal annually. The forests of the nearby Dondo district were rapidly being depleted as many people began taking up full-time charcoal production to meet the increased demand of Beira. Charcoal burning and tree-felling was carried out in an *ad hoc* and indiscriminate fashion. Given the actions of South

African-backed terrorist bands to the west of the Pungue River stopping fuelwood supplies from that part of the province, greater pressure can be expected on existing supplies east of the Pungue.

Even in a well-forested area such as Niassa Province, where the urban population is small, there is a charcoal and fuelwood shortage in the provincial capital of Lichinga. This is generally the result of the other fuel crisis, whereby petrol and diesel as well as every form of transport is in short supply, making it difficult to bring the fuel in from the not-too-distant wooded areas.

We can turn now to examine the 'ecological breakdown' of the country in relation to its wood resources. Table 4 provides a national breakdown into thirteen types of areas of natural woody vegetation. To clarify certain categories in the table: 5 and 11 refer to areas within the national parks; 4 refers to mangroves. Once again a word of caution must be sounded about the accuracy of the statistics as these are based largely on a visual interpretation of Landsat satellite imagery giving the situation in 1973. Account was then taken of degradation rates and deforestation in the intervening period to arrive at an estimate for 1980. The greatest surface area of the country is covered by open forest (categories 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 in the table) and the most common dominant genera and species are *Brachystegia*, *Strychnos* and *Combretaceae*, *Albizia*, *Trichilia*-*Sclerocarya*-*Uapaca*, *Colophospermum mopane*. Shrub formations account for a third of the total area.

One-fifth to one-quarter of the closed forests and woodlands have had their physiognomy changed over the previous decade. This has been the combined result of clearing for agriculture and over-exploitation. According to Table 4, this would result, say, in a transfer from category 3 to category 8. Every year 5,000 hectares of productive woodlands are assumed to become unproductive, and an additional 40,000 hectares are converted to permanent agriculture or woodland fallow. Agriculture encroaches into the shrub areas and also takes over an estimated 70,000 hectares of 'unproductive' woodlands every year. These, it must be stressed, are only estimates. But those working on the ground feel that the situation

could be even more serious than these figures might suggest.

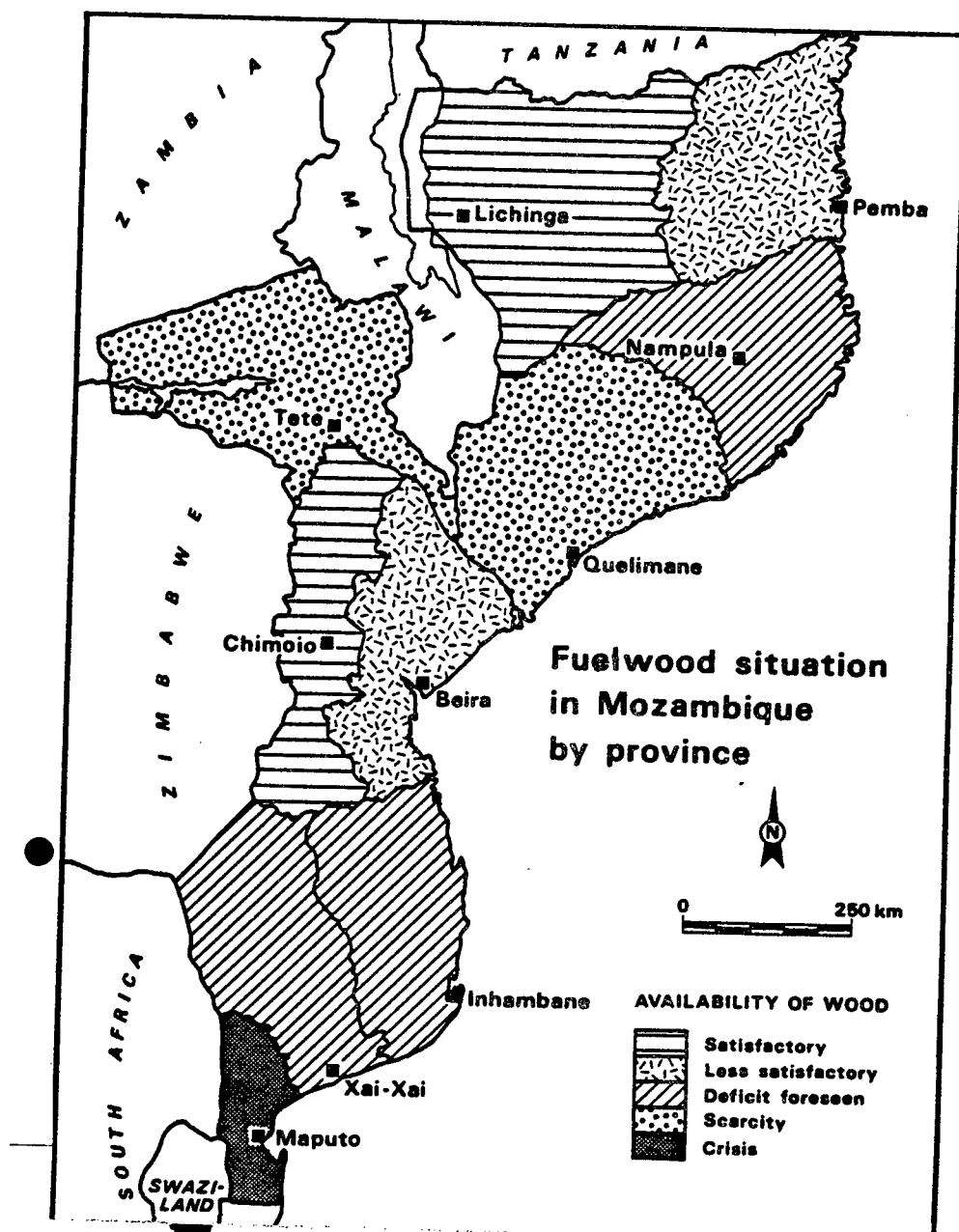
Another recent (FAO) forestry study in Mozambique, not concerned essentially with fuelwood but with commercial timber resources, estimated that 71 per cent of the territory had a natural forest potential. Of this, 6 per cent was of high to medium potential, 19 per cent of medium to low potential and 46 per cent of mixed livestock and farming forest land. Estimates for the stock of wood were given as follows:

Stock of Wood	000 m³
Forest of good productive potential	3,600
Forest of medium productive potential	12,000
Forest of low productive potential	15,000
TOTAL	30,600

Source: J. Malleux, *Evaluacion de los Recursos Forestales de la Republica Popular De Mozambique*, FAO, Rome, 1981.

This study confirmed that previously the country's forest resources were much more valuable and important, but that irrational exploitation and slash-and-burn agricultural measures have seriously depleted resources. It goes on to warn that 600,000 hectares of high forest are in grave danger of disappearing in the short term if a strict system of control is not introduced. The trends are clearly apparent; in certain provinces a fuel crisis is impending and this can only be averted by a concerted programme of conservation and reforestation.

According to the computer projections, fuelwood consumption of 13.2 million tons in 1980 will have grown by 64 per cent in the year 2000 to 21.7 million tons. Wood for charcoal use will have increased over the same period from 3.2 million tons to 5.7 million tons. If a serious crisis is to be averted then a concerted policy-making effort will be required, given the diminishing stock of wood with *existing* levels of demand. One of the manifestations of this shortage is that what was once a free good is rapidly becoming a cash commodity, and its price is experiencing an upward spiral. ■



CSO: 3400/237

NAMIBIA

RSA TENSIONS AFFECT ECONOMIES OF HOMELANDS AND NATION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Sep 85 p 14

[Article by mh: "Neighboring States also Suffer under Pretoria Regime" / Unemployment in Bophuthatswana / Namibia under Time Pressure]

[Text] Unrest in the Republic of South Africa also affects neighboring regions such as the so-called homelands and the mandated territory of Namibia, the former German colony of Southwest Africa. They are tied to the controversial apartheid regime in Pretoria through monetary and customs unions and must--involuntarily--share South Africa's fate.

Up to now, all is calm in the homelands, which gained their contested independence from South Africa in the second half of the 1970's. But economic effects are making themselves felt. The economics minister of Bophuthatswana, Baptist Ephraim Keikelame, on his visit to the FRG mentioned as the most serious consequences, rising unemployment due to workers returning from South Africa, and the devaluation of the rand. The country, formally independent since 1977, must rearrange its 1985-86 budget due to growing social burdens. Keikelame regretted that his country is always mentioned in the same breath with South Africa, although they have neither apartheid nor social or racial unrest. The economic independence of Bophuthatswana, where about 6,000 Whites live among 1.6 million Blacks, is demonstrated by the fact that state bonds are exclusively guaranteed by private banks and not by the South African government. South Africa's contribution to the country's budget, still around 70 percent in 1977, has dropped to only 4 percent. Ninety-six percent are provided by their own country, the world's largest platinum producer, among other things.

Keikelame shows concern about developments in South Africa. In a conversation with this newspaper, he said that it is not a matter of a general confrontation between Blacks and Whites. Centuries-old tribal differences had not disappeared. In addition to fighting Whites, the tribes also continue to fight each other in South Africa. It is to be feared that, in case of revolutionary changes in the government system, the progress attained by the black population in recent years--and especially in the homelands--would be wiped out. Economic sanctions

against South Africa are affecting primarily the black population, with corresponding results on the neighboring states which are neither responsible for, nor can they influence, Pretoria's policies.

Konrad Lilienthal, publisher of NAMIBIA-NACHRICHTEN, a German-language weekly published in Windhoek, reported on a visit to the Friedrich-Naumann Foundation in Bonn--which is close to the FDP--that the unrest had reached the South African mandated territory of Namibia, which is treated like its fifth province by South Africa, only in weakened form. <One line of text garbled>. ...that SWAPO (Southwest Africa Peoples Organisation), operating out of Angola, would step up its activities if South Africa does not succeed in reestablishing peace in the country. Lilienthal does not consider it impossible that SWAPO might begin to commit acts of terrorism in the larger cities of Namibia, also, beyond present actions in the northern frontier area.

According to Lilienthal, economic effects consist primarily in creating great insecurity among Whites who, numbering 75,000, constitute about 7 percent of the total population. The decline of the South African rand, in view of the great dependence on imports, especially in technical products, has hit enterprises and farmers very hard. Before the unrest, the rand was worth about DM 1.80; today, the currency, split between the commercial and financial rand, is traded only at DM 1.00 to DM 1.10. In addition, there is little demand on the world market at present for Namibia's most important export products, uranium and Persian lamb furs.

Not only the political, but also the economic future of the country will depend on whether Resolution 435 of the World Security Council will be implemented, under which South Africa is to grant independence to Namibia. Lilienthal called it unfortunate that the United States had combined this question with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This gives South Africa a permanent excuse to avoid implementation of Resolution 435.

Autonomy for the country will certainly cause economic problems. But it is so rich in minerals and economic resources that, with initial outside help, it would become viable. He could only hope, said Lilienthal, that a solution would be found soon so that a smooth transition can be made to a government which, in addition to taking into consideration the interests of the black population, would also safeguard those of the Whites. He pointed to the example of South Africa where industry only now, and probably too late, is beginning to talk with the officially shunned ANC (African National Congress) of Nelson Mandela. In view of the success in South Africa, ANC is making demands unacceptable to the white population. Lilienthal mentioned total nationalization of all enterprises and a radical redistribution of income.

9917

CSO: 3420/3

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA'S STRATEGIES, APPOINTMENTS, PROBLEMS ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 1 Oct 85 pp 4-5

[Text]

President **Ibrahim Babangida** has promised to introduce a political programme next year and there is every indication that it will entrench the military as a political force on a permanent basis. His initial promise to reduce the gap between rich and poor has been qualified by his chief of general staff, Commodore **Ebutu Ukiwe**, who said that nothing would be taken away from the rich, although efforts would be made to improve the lot of the poor. This points to divisions within the *Armed Forces Ruling Council* (AFRC) a palpable one exists over state control of industry.

The 15-month austerity programme, or "state of emergency", as Babangida called it in his National Day speech on 1 October, suggests that the IMF loan controversy is not being resolved. This may be deceptive. He has appointed two separate panels under well-known economists to conduct a public debate on the questions of the loan and counter-trade and announced that counter-trade deals involving food and consumer items will be cancelled. This gives him time to let finance minister **Kalu I. Kalu** make preliminary contacts over the nature of the IMF package Lagos might obtain.

The public debate has pushed opponents of the IMF deal into describing the terms which would be exacted by the IMF in their worst possible light. If Kalu comes up with much more favourable conditions, the contrast may allow Babangida to sway public opinion. Meanwhile the strong adverse reaction to the IMF is strengthening the government's hand in bargaining with the IMF and creditors.

To announce 15 months of austerity, Babangida had to be sure of support in the armed forces and the country at large. He has moved with amazing speed to strengthen his position by massive postings of military personnel (AC Vol 26 No 19) and by

reassuring all concerned that he will not embark on any campaign of retribution. The number of casualties is minimal.

The former head of state, Maj.-Gen. **Buhari**, has been compulsorily retired, together with Maj.-Gen. **Tunde Idiagbon** and some 40 other officers, including Buhari's former ADC, Maj. **M.A. Jokolo**, the son of the Emir of Gwandu. The fate of Brig. **Mohammed Magoro**, former internal affairs minister, has not been mentioned, but he is said to be under arrest.

Brig. **Salihu Ibrahim**, who commanded the 3rd Armoured Division in Jos, (AC Vol 26 No 18) is director of the army faculty at the Staff College, Jaji, an important post but one where he is unable to act on his own. Brig. **Malami Nassarawa**, the former army adjutant general, now commands the Army School of Infantry. Brig. **Sunday Adenihun**, who fell victim to an army row a few months ago and was sent as defence adviser to **Zimbabwe** (AC Vol 26 No 13), has been brought back and appointed director of the Joint Service Command and Staff College, Jaji. Brig. **S.O. Ifere**, the former Nigerian defence adviser in **Britain**, has been made army quartermaster general. All the divisions have new commanders, and Maj. Gen. **Abacha**, the chief of army staff, who played a key role in Babangida's coup, is touring the country, holding closed door meetings with all the new military appointees.

There has been a similar thorough reshuffle among the top brass of the navy, which is assuming a new importance. The airforce is also being reorganised. Of the 19 state governors, those who have lost their governorships have all been reassigned to military posts with the exception of Commodore **Bamidele Otiko**, former governor of Ondo state, despite his immediate pledge of loyalty to the new government after the coup. Babangida also dealt gently with the civilians. Buhari's outgoing ministers were publicly thanked at a farewell dinner and assured that their valuable services would be remembered.

The all-round reconciliation has been demonstrated by the re-employment of officials from previous administrations, including **Ukpabi Asika**, governor of East Central state after the civil war. He is head of a diplomatic mission that has been sent to President **Hissein Habré** in **Chad**. Further batches of detainees have been released and, in some cases, greeted with joy by members of the administration which detained them. An interesting example is that of Alhaji **Tukur**, former manager of the *Nigerian Ports Authority* and one-time governor of Gongola. He was warmly congratulated on his deliverance by Maj. Gen. **Jega**, a more recent ex-governor of Gongola.

Inua Wada - UN representative during the last civilian era - also emerged from detention. Ex-President **Shehu Shagari** has been moved to Lagos where he is under house arrest. His son, Capt. (retd.) **Mohammed Bala Shagari**, saw him last month, for the first time since the 1983 coup. He subsequently said that his father had put on weight and had spent happy hours studying the Koran, but preferred prison to house arrest. The former vice-president, **Alex Ekwueme**, whose detention in prison evoked unfavourable comparison with the treatment of Shagari during the Buhari regime (it was regarded as yet another act of discrimination against a southerner), has also been put under house arrest.

There is little doubt that Babangida means to release everybody he possibly can, although in the case of tycoons against whom corruption charges have been brought, this is only being done on condition that they repay a large part of their ill-gotten wealth. However, such exiles as **Umaru Dikko**, who have expressed the wish to return to Nigeria, are unlikely to avail themselves of the AFRC's invitation to do so: the condition for their return is that the charges against them would proceed. Even **Waziri Ibrahim**, not a refugee from the 1983 coup but an exile in London since the earlier 1983 elections, has stayed away. The former *Great Nigerian People's Party* (GNPP) leader is said to be in touch with

recently released *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) leaders, to assess the political climate.

The rapidity of all these developments has made organised opposition to Babangida unlikely for the time being. Nevertheless, the north, which has lost most in the coup, is starting to reappraise its position. **Umaru Ali Shinkafi**, now investigating the *National Security Organisation* (NSO) (AC Vol 26 No 19), is likely to exceed the four-week time limit on this task to increase his chances of reasserting his influence.

A row has broken out in Sokoto over the succession to the most influential position in northern Nigeria, at least until recently - the throne of the Sultan, spiritual leader of the Muslims and descendant of the nineteenth century warrior saint, **Usman DanFodio**, who led the *jihad* which united the Nigerian emirates.

The present incumbent, Sir **Abubakar III**, is ageing, but the question of his successor has become immensely more significant since Sokoto and the rest of the true north suffered an eclipse of power as a result of Babangida's coup. A member of the Sultan's entourage said last month that the office of Sultan was confined to the offspring of only two of DanFodio's sons, excluding a third, - a certain

Mohammadu Buhari, probably an ancestor of the former head of state. The Buharis immediately protested in a strongly-worded statement, conveyed to the Sultan's palace by **Ibrahim Dansuki**, said to be an aspirant to the throne. Dansuki also happens to be related by marriage to the former head of state, Mohammed Buhari, and was chairman of an important committee appointed by Buhari last year to investigate local government reforms. In this capacity he emphasised the importance to government of chiefs and traditional rulers (AC Vol 25 No 19), a fact which caused considerable uproar.

The new dispensation is not as favourable to chiefs and religious leaders as its predecessors. In fact, religion and education are becoming major headaches for the AFRC. After a conference of Nigerian Catholic bishops last month, their president, Bishop **Gabriel Ganaka**, called on Babangida to ensure the continued existence of Nigeria as a secular state. Christians in general have become more vocal. In Ondo state, the Anglican bishop now plays a prominent role, while the Muslims in Ogun have protested to the new state governor over the non-inclusion of any of them among the civilian commissioners. But the military leadership is clamping down on religious fervour of any kind. The Lagos state government has banned preaching in residential premises as well as controlling it in public, a move which has run into some opposition. In Kaduna, a new government directive forbids the building of mosques or churches without written government permission. This order is especially controversial because of the well-publicised views of the state governor, Maj. **Abubakar Danjuma Umar** (AC Vol 26 No 18).

Umar has denied a statement attributed to him in which he specifically criticised the Kaduna mafia in his comments about disruptive élites. The mafia's existence has been confirmed, however, by a former Kaduna governor, **Balarabe Musa**, impeached under the Shagari administration and detained without being charged by Buhari. The mafia, he says is a "very, very serious pressure group" which has developed into a national phenomenon, "a Nigerian bourgeois formation with a northern bias". It is a factor which Babangida will certainly have to reckon with.

Education is the more immediate challenge. The well-known educationalist and establishment critic, **Tai Solarin**, said after his release from prison, where he had been for 18 months without charge, that a free education system was essential and could be financed out of defence cuts. Babangida's assertion that those calling for defence cuts "cannot win" was

made before his coup. But despite his decision to give priority to education, he will do so only at marginal cost to the military. Soldiers have had their leave allowance cut by half, a sign that the AFRC feels secure even at this early stage. But it will not save enough money to finance the free education system which Babangida too envisages.

Having promised a political programme for next year, Babangida appears to be giving notice that he is here to stay ●

/13104

CSO: 3400/302

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA EXPLAINS DEPLOYMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TO PARASTATALS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] THE President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, has explained that Armed Forces personnel were deployed to parastatals to achieve an effective running of such establishments.

General Babangida who gave the explanation in Lagos on a Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) interview programme, at the weekend said army personnel deployed to such establishments were given specific targets.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) had on Friday approved the appointments of twelve chief executives for parastatals and three directors for the Federal Ministry of Trade.

The Chief Executives are Lt. Col. Tony Etukudor, Standard Organisation of Nigeria; Brigadier J.I. Onaja, Chairman of Nigerian National Supply Company, while Major A. Dahiru was appointed General Manager of the company.

Group Captain David Ikpeme was appointed military administrator of the Government Coastal Agency while Brigadier M.B. Haladu was appointed General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority.

Lt. Col O. Onyekwelu was appointed Port Manager, Apapa; Commodore Halidu, Port Manager, Tin Can Island; Major A. Doherty (retired), Warri Port and Colonel Tony Sidelu, Port Harcourt/Onne Port.

Wing Commander M.B. Ahmed (retired) National Freight Company; Air Commodore N. Yusuf, Nigerian Airports Authority; Group Captain A. Azeez, Nigerian Civil Aviation Centre, Zaria; Air Commodore U.S. Natiti, Nigerian Civil Aviation Training, Lagos.

Brigadier Saidu A. Balogun, Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) and Major Lawal Gwada-be, Nigerian National Shipping Line, NNSL.

Malam Brendin Shehu was appointed Chief Executive, Nigerian Film Corporation for parastatals under Ministry of Information, Alhaji Isa Ozi Salami, General Manager, Nigeria Paper Mill, Jebba while Alhaji Jinadu Mamuda was appointed Assistant General Manager of the company.

Malam Wada Maida was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN).

Those appointed as directors under Federal Ministry of Trade are Group Captain J. Ehigibe, Navy Captain L.D. Gwan and Lt. Col M.A. Rufai.

The post of part-time Chairman and that of Managing Director for the Nigerian National Supply Company Limited (NNSC) were abolished.

NIGERIA

RECRUITMENT INTO NAVY STILL LOPSIDED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 29 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Shehu Dauda]

[Text] TWENTY-FIVE years after Nigeria's independence, there is still lopsidedness in the recruitment pattern based on geographical spread into some specialised arms of the nation's armed forces. Sunday Triumph in Lagos for instance, revealed that candidates from the Northern parts of this country rarely respond to advertisements calling on Nigerian youth to join the Navy, a source disclosed to this reporter in Lagos.

Even in cases where few of such candidates respond to the advertisements and are recruited into the force, they hardly stay to complete their courses, my source further revealed.

This possibly explains the fewer number of northern indigenes within this arm of the force, unlike in the Army and the Airforce where the north enjoys a fair representation.

Investigations by the Sunday Triumph revealed that most officers and ratings in the Nigerian Navy are predominantly from the coastal

states of the country, apparently due to their proximity to Naval bases.

But a source within the Navy told the Sunday Triumph that recruitment into the force is based on a carefully worked out quota-system which ensures that Nigerians from all over the country are brought together to be comrades in arms.

Though my source failed to disclose the figure allocated to each of the 19 states, he explained that a state which fails to fill up its quota during a particular recruitment exercise, the balance is carried forward into the next batch.

Despite the economic depression in the country, the Navy every year recruits over 1,000 men and women and this pattern of employment is likely to continue for some time to come.

The Navy unlike other branches of the force in some instances even re-absorbs retired officers who return for employment and are found to be suitable, provided a period of twelve months has not lapsed after their retirement. Thirty-five of such retirees were accepted back into the Navy fold last April.

The Nigerian Navy which started with only 200 officers and 11 assorted boats came into existence in March 1956, when the then House of Representatives approved its establishment. Initially it was known as Nigerian Naval Force, created out of quasi-military force - Nigerian Marine. At that time it was under the Ministry of Transport.

Presently the Nigerian Navy has about 8,000 men made up of 1,000 officers and 7,000 ratings. The force has a fleet of 38 wide-ranging ships and boats.

The warships which are spread around the nations eight Naval Bases include Frigates Corvettes, Landing Ship Tanks, missile-carrying strike patrol craft and inshore patrol boats. Three Lynx helicopters are also part of the Navy's fleet.

Part of the Navy's major role is the patrol of Nigeria's stretch of 400 nautical miles from our border with Benin Republic in the west to Cameroon Republic in the east. Our territorial waters is 12 nautical miles. This gives the Navy 800,000 square nautical miles to patrol.

CSO: 3400/227

NIGERIA

UPN LEADER CALLS FOR AMNESTY FOR SELF-EXILED POLITICIANS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Olu Ojewale]

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government has been called upon to give amnesty to Umaru Dikko, Adisa Akinloye and several other self-exiled politicians provided they are ready to hand over their ill-gotten monies in foreign banks.

The call was made by Chief M.C.K. Ajuluchukwu, a top brass in the banned UPN, in an exclusive interview with the Sunday Triumph.

Chief Ajuluchukwu said any politician or civil servant who had stolen money or received kick-backs and had been jailed should be given a chance to remain free if he could handover such monies to the federal government.

He contended that if Dikko's money reported to be about 1.5 billion dollars abroad and

Akinloye's 1 billion dollars could be given to the FMG, there was no need for the government to apply for the much talked about IMF loan.

Chief Ajuluchukwu said he was ready to spear-head a campaign for the release of any jailed politician or civil servant who was willing and ready to hand over all the stolen monies and kick-backs received during his tenure in office, to the FMG in foreign currency.

He promised to mobilise people to give backing to his call so that the culprits would not be harassed or molested.

On the question of IMF loan, Chief Ajuluchukwu said the Federal Government should not take the loan because it would result into economic imperialism.

NIGERIA

SAUDI ARABIA TO DEPORT 23,000 NIGERIANS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 6 Oct 85 p 12

[Article by Bako Mohammed]

[Text] About 23,000 Nigerian citizens who are now idle in Saudi Arabia have gone there via the international route ostensibly to perform the holy pilgrimage.

The Saudi Arabian Consul-General in Kano, Alhaji Abdul Raheem Abu Ouf, told SUNDAY TRIUMPH in an interview that most of the citizens were from the 10 northern states of the country.

He disclosed that arrangement by the Saudi Arabian government had reached advanced stages for the deportation of the 23,000 Nigerian citizens.

He could not give a specific date on which the deportation exercise would commence.

However, the Consul General dismissed the rumour that the pilgrims were stranded and pointed out that they deliberately preferred to remain in the holy land without immigration particulars.

He said those to be deported included not only the international route pilgrims but a few of those who went through the National Pilgrims Board, and others who went for the lesser Hajj.

On measures to arrest the situation whereby pilgrims refuse to return from the holy land, the Consul General said the consulate could not stop issuing visas to people who visit Saudi Arabia for religious purposes.

"We warned the Nigerian representatives at the embassy there to take care of their people in order to convince them to come back home but to no avail", he said.

Alhaji Abu Ouf said however that he knew that Nigeria's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia had been doing his best to convince the Nigerian citizens there to return home.

He denied that Saudi Arabian Government taxes pilgrims as carried by the Nigerian press, saying "the government only sought its reward from Almighty Allah".

Asked if there were other illegal aliens beside Nigerians in Saudi Arabia, Alhaj Abu Ouf said there were thousands of other nationals living illegally in his country, adding all would be deported along with their Nigerian counterparts soon.

Meanwhile the Saudi Arabian Consulate in Kano has distributed over 10,000 copies of Hausa translated Holy Korans to individuals and educational institutions in Kano State while Yoruba and English translated copies were also sent to Lagos.

CSO: 3400/228

NIGERIA

POSITION OF LEFT ON IMF, REVOLUTION

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 6 Oct 85 p 7

[Article by Ujudud Shariff]

[Text]

IT is a common saying that birds of the same feather flock together. But I think this does not apply any more since the Babangida presidency has thrown open to debate the issue of whether or not Nigeria should accept the controversial \$2.4 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Imagine Dr. Yusuf Bala Usman, the fire-eating long-standing Marxist-Leninist fighter of the Ahmadu Bello University, and Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, a traditional title holder (Dan Iyan Misau) and an equally strong-willed die-hard doctrinaire of the free enterprise who is also President of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (hub of our neo-colonial capitalist accumulation), teaming up to prescribe the **SAME** economic policy for this country.

Also take Dr. Mahmud Modibbo Tukur, the militant National President of the Academic Staff of Universities Union, also of the Karl Marx school "flocking" with Alhaji M.S. Umoru, the Kano State Chairman of the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria and Executive

Chairman of the Ceramic Manufacturers Limited, to fight the same cause. Something must really be wrong somewhere, you would say, or is it the times that are changing?

Also imagine that Professors Toyo and Ikenna Nzimiro and Comrade Ola Oni who all spent the greater part of their lives preaching Communism are "flocking" with 'uncle' Waziri Ibrahim leader of the proscribed GNPP against the IMF. Uncle Waziri, a one-time magnet of UAC had the sense enough to know that the IMF is a "devastating tornado that would destroy homes and companies if taken".

I am particularly disappointed with the position taken by members of the "unorganised Nigerian left over this IMF debate.

Apart from this fact that the LEFT, because of their secondary contradictions and outright petty bourgeois opportunism, could not organise themselves into a vanguard of the peasants and workers' liberation, they have apparently been submerged the mainstream of capitalist thought, at least on this issue which ought to

present the long-awaited platform for a revolutionary mobilisation and education of the ordinary folks. An opportunity to take on Nigeria's primitive capitalism lead-on.

For a start, let us take the Nigeria Labour Congress' position on the IMF. Only a few months ago, its National President, Comrade Ali Chiroma, advocated socialism for Nigeria and threatened a nationwide strike if the loan is accepted. The Comrade, arguing against the IMF said: "If the Federal Military Government takes the loan, the Nigerian worker will lose the very basis of his existence. Wages will fall and prices will soar and since he cannot pay school fees, his children will become illiterates and hunger and disease will set-in". Now, one may want to ask where Ali Chiroma has been all these 20 months? In Cuba or the Soviet Union acquiring revolutionary doctrines to lift the NLC to the "glorious" days of Hassan Sumonu? Is this not precisely what has been happening in this country as a result of the massive retrenchment of workers, imposition of development and education

levies, Jangali, haraji, medical, school and even social fees in most states of the federation?

I have always thought that the business of the left-wing elements in any society is to overthrow the oppressor class and entrench a revolutionary state structure of the working class in alliance with the peasants.

It should never be the concern of the left to help or assist the bourgeoisie in building capitalism in this country, in the name of reviving the very economy they have plundered through thieving and opening of our floodgates to international capitalism and finance capital.

Let us review their arguments against the loan. Beginning with devaluation of the Naira, they argue that it would cause inflation and reduce the purchasing power of the Naira, thereby increasing the suffering of the masses.

Similarly, they argue that the removal of the petroleum subsidy as required by the IMF will lead to increase in transport fares which will invariably affect the cost of goods and services. The low income groups are seen as the worst likely to be affected.

The fares of taxis or 'molue' will escalate out of the reach of the masses if for instance 40K per drop rises to ₦2.

On the question of liberalization of trade, it is said that our local industries will suffer the most because their products cannot compete favourably with imported ones. Hence, they are likely to fold up and this

will mean hundreds of thousands will be thrown out of their jobs.

Agreed, all the above repercussions are likely to happen should Nigeria accept the loan. But so what?

At least from our studies of the history of those societies in which socialist revolutions took place, we all know that a revolution cannot take place without the necessary revolutionary conditions or climate.

And one of the necessary conditions is that of the deterioration of the living standard of the middle class thereby highlighting the material contradictions among and between the classes. However, this is not to suggest that anywhere that happens, there will be a revolution. But there cannot be a revolution without that because it is the middle class out of their subjective interest that provide the leadership for the revolution.

Another necessary condition is that the living standard of the masses has to further deteriorate as a result of the massive exploitation and oppressive nature of the system under the political superstructure of neofascism. Of course, there are other conditions that have to germinate to trigger a revolution. One can say that these conditions are already in existence, say, in Sudan, Ghana, Brazil, Zaire, Malawi and other third world countries that obtained the IMF loan. But this does not mean that because the existence of similar situations does not bring a revolution in one country, it will not foment a revolution elsewhere.

The point one is making is

that the left in this country should, rather than kick against the IMF loan, endorse it. The government should be encouraged to obtain the loan under the same conditionalities, if not even harsher ones, to speed up the revolution.

The argument that the masses will suffer the most is not acceptable because they have been suffering all their lives anyway and what is required is further suffering for them to create room for them to smash the neo-colonial dependent structures. If the left are serious about bringing a revolution in Nigeria, they now have a unique opportunity of at least instigating one. Meanwhile, they should be organised so that this opportunity is not hijacked from them.

The bottom line of our argument is that the position taken by the leading members of the left on the IMF debate is not only reactionary but disappointing. If the President of the Nigerian Stock Exchange could warn that should the loan be obtained "the government can as well be prepared for a revolution", one wonders what the Bala Usmans, Ola Onis, Major Umars, Edwin Madunagus and Balarabe Musas are doing. So together, let's accept the monstrous loan to pave the way for the much-awaited revolution.

NIGERIA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR SELECTIVE DEBT PAYMENTS, RESCHEDULING

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Which Debts Should We Pay?"]

[Text] **GIVEN** the serious debt debacle which this nation has been plunged into, we whole-heartedly endorse the decision of the Federal Government to honour only those debts that are "incontrovertibly established" as announced by the President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida in his October 1 address.

Our staggering external debt of over N20 billion is currently serviced by a whopping 44 per cent of the nation's income. It is no idle exercise, therefore, to seek to establish which ones are genuine and those whose origins are questionable.

In determining the genuineness of the debts, we suggest a high-powered committee be set up to investigate and treat each debt incurred on its merit-particularly in the period between 1979 and 1983. This becomes necessary because the vicious cycle in which we are entrapped means that we will forever remain a "debtor and beggar nation". It means more loans will be needed to service other loans.

If one considers that it is estimated that by the end of the year and external debt of African nations is projected at N150 billion and the whole of the Third World at N700 billion, it is apparent that we are in for another re-colonisation.

In order to break the chains, it becomes obvious that the debtor nations have to either collectively refuse to pay up or bargain with the creditors to reschedule the debts. For example, it is estimated that a 10-year rescheduling of Nigeria's debt would conserve for us about N2 billion. This is almost equal to the amount we are negotiating to borrow from the IMF.

On the long term, it is only through self-reliance and dismantling of the structures that perpetuate our dependency that we can establish a truly independent nation.

NIGERIA

ROLE OF FOREIGN COMPANIES EXAMINED, NATIONALIZATION CALLED FOR

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 29 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Tunde Fatunde]

[Text] Nigeria became independent on October 1, 1960, twenty five years ago. This is an important occasion to examine the activities of foreign companies and at the same time to suggest to the government and our people what should be our attitude to the presence of these foreign companies.

The major foreign companies in Nigeria are from Britain, West Germany, United States of America, France, Japan and Italy. These companies belong to powerful private businessmen who are citizens of those countries named above. The activities of these companies can be divided into three main historical periods:

--From 1500-1845. These companies came to Africa to look for slaves because African slaves were needed to work in colonial plantations in United States, Canada, South America, Central America and the West Indies.

These foreign companies were able to make friends with African traditional rulers (Obas, Emirs and Chiefs) who were happy to sell them millions of Africans as slaves. Obas, Emirs and Chiefs were given, as their rewards alcohol, gun powder, coral beads, etc.

--1845-1960. These private companies stopped buying slaves from Africa because their factories in Europe produced machines which replaced African slaves in the colonial plantations of the Americas. These machines are more efficient than the physical labour used by African slaves.

At the same time, these companies started looking for raw materials in Africa for their industries. That is why, the African economies still produce mainly raw materials like cotton, cocoa, coffee, sisal, timber, gold, palm oil, crude oil (petrol), diamonds, uranium, etc.

--1960 to date. Even with independence, the Nigerian economy is still controlled by these same foreign companies in order to satisfy the main interests of these foreign businessmen. For the past fifteen years, these foreign companies have even set up assembly plants only to assemble and not to produce cars, lorries, engines etc.

These assembly plants are used to assemble machines produced by same companies in Western Europe, America and Japan.

Those foreign companies are in Nigeria, in order to make use of our raw materials and our manpower to develop Europe, America and Japan. Also, the profits these companies make are repatriated to these countries.

For example, below are the profits made by some of these companies:

Source: Clarion Official Organ of Academic Staff Union of Universities ASUU, Vol. 1, No. 2; June, 1985. Page 5.

Any economy must serve the basic interests of the people of that country. What are the basic interests of our people? Nigerians want full employment in order to eat adequately, wear proper and decent dresses, live in decent homes where there is constant water supply and regular electricity, send their children to school, get proper medical care and have the opportunity to travel around Nigeria in order to understand each other's culture.

Unfortunately, for the past twenty-five years, these dreams of a good life by all Nigerians are still not satisfied. Brigadier Sanni Abacha's speech quoted below sums up our history since October 1, 1960.

"Fellow countrymen and women, I Brigadier Sanni Abacha of the Nigerian Armed Forces, address you this morning on behalf of the Nigerian Armed Forces.

--You are all living witnesses to the grave economic predicament and uncertainty which an inept and corrupt leadership has imposed on our beloved nation for the past four years.

--I am referring to the harsh, intolerable condition under which we are now living. Our economy has been hopelessly mismanaged. We have become a debtor and beggar nation.

--There is inadequacy of food at reasonable prices for our people, who are fed up with endless announcements of importation of food stuffs.

--Health services are in shambles as our hospitals are reduced to mere consulting clinics without drugs, water and equipment.

--Our educational system is deteriorating at alarming rate. Unemployment figures including the graduates have reached embarrassing and unacceptable proportion.

--In some states, workers are being owed salary arrears of eight to 12 months. In others, there are threats of salary cuts. Yet our leaders revelled in squandermania, corruption and indiscipline continued to proliferate public appointments in complete disregard of our stark economic reality.

The next question is: What is to be done?

It is clear that the interest of foreign companies and their Algerian friends are against the interests of our people. Therefore I suggest to the government and our people the following solutions to the problems of foreign companies in Nigeria:

- (a) The Nigerian government must take over all foreign companies.
- (b) These companies should come under the control of elected workers who are honest and patriotic.
- (c) The Nigerian government should negotiate carefully the compensations that should be paid to the owners of these foreign companies.
- (d) The profits from these companies should be used to pay for full employment for all Nigerians, compulsory and free education relevant to the needs of our people.

COMPANIES		1984	1983
1. West Africa Portlant Cement Co. Ltd.		₦16.031m	₦12.648m
(Retained profit carried forward)		₦46.646m	₦37.729m
2. Texaco Nigeria Limited		₦14.032	₦14.455m
3. Hagemeyer		₦4.47m	₦4.49m
4. Allied Bank of Nigeria Limited		₦4.01m	₦3.542m
5. Owena Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.		₦7.598m	₦10.640m
6. I Con Ltd (Merchant Bankers)		₦5.520m	₦4.119m
7. Pfizer Products Ltd.		₦1.634m	₦0.852
8. Nigeria Arab Bank Ltd.		₦5.955m	₦3.869m
9. Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Ltd.		₦5.457m	₦5.057m
10. BCCI Ltd.		₦21.757m	₦18.595m
11. First Bank of Nigeria Limited		₦29.143m	₦29.849m

COMPANIES		1983	1984
12. International Bank for West Africa Ltd.		₦15.591m	₦14.498m
13. Societe Generale Bank of Nigeria Limited.		₦3.713m	₦6.036m
14. Chemical and Allied Products Ltd.		₦4.934m	₦2.648m
15. U.A.C. of Nigeria Limited		₦30.955m	₦13.619m
16. John Holt Limited		₦13.703m	₦10.148m
17. Guinness Nigeria Limited		₦26.978m	₦31.724m
18. Nigerian Tobacco Company Limited		₦8.730m	₦5.481m
19. Nigeria Sewing Maching Manufacturing Company Limited		₦1.858m	₦0.212m
20. Mobil Oil Nig. Ltd.		₦26.073m	₦13.870m
21. Nigeria Hoechst Ltd.		₦2.954m	₦2.217m
22. Nigerian Breweries Ltd.		₦55.358m	₦49.402m

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NIGERIA

AKINRINADE CALLS FOR LOCAL MANUFACTURER OF GENERAL MILITARY ITEMS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text] GENERAL Akinrinade, a one-time Chief of Defence Staff, pointed out that those military items that have general value to the population, such as boots, mess tins, uniforms and rifles, bayonets, grenades, mortars and anti-tank rockets, which belong to the first line of defence should be manufactured locally.

would help the country to chart the future.

He said that the Silver Jubilee celebration was a period of reflections to measure the country's achievements and failures.

He said that "the defence industries ought to, by the process of subsidy, encouragement and the like persuade the totality of industry to move in that direction," pointing out that "defence based on vagaries of international politics is not reliable."

Professor Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has said that no progress could be made in the country unless the people were willing to assume the main burden of development effort.

Professor Adedeji, who is also a United Nations Under Secretary-General made this remark while speaking at a symposium at the weekend on "Reflections on the development of Nigeria in 1960-85" organised by the Federal Government as part of activities to mark the Silver Jubilee of independence.

In his closing remarks, the Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, who was the guest of honour said that the contributions of the six panelists

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NIGERIA

NEW COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN RIVERS STATE

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 7 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] THE Rivers Military Governor, POlice Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome, has appointed new commissioners, according to a government statement issued in Port Harcourt.

The statement said that the commissioners are Messrs Orabule Adele, appointed as the Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, I.T. Williams, for Finance, Albert Badey for Information, Social Welfare, Youth Sports and Culture and Prof. Godwin Tasie for education.

The statement further announced the re-appointment of Dr. Edward Spiff to his former post of Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources and

Mr. S.K. Dagogo-Jack, who also retained his post as secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service in the state.

In the statement, Governor Oyakhilome said that the appointment

was not announced earlier because the commissioners had to be screened, adding that the appointment of three more commissioners would soon be announced.

The new commissioners would be sworn in along with the permanent secretary in the ministry of information, social welfare, youth, sports and culture, Dr. Lawrence Iyagba, who was appointed recently.

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NIGERIA

ECONOMIC CHALLENGE, IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAKING ENDS MEET

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by F. Charles Adigwe]

[Text] The prices of items and services in Nigeria are such that Nigerians have continuously found it extremely difficult to make ends meet. However some of these difficulties are self inflicted by the avaricious nature of Nigerian life.

The most disturbing factor is the government's inability to control things especially the basic commodities needed by an average Nigerian. The minimum wage in Nigeria is ₦120.00 plus ₦20 housing and another ₦20.00 for transport. The take home pay after taxation if any is ₦150.00 altogether.

The essence of fixing minimum wage by governments all over the world is taken from the point of view of economic management. That is to say that what ever is the case, one can afford to maintain oneself at least without any outside help, as long as he continues himself or herself with the basic requirements.

The basic needs can be classified as follows--housing, food, clothing/washing, transport, hospitality, family commitment and insurance. Let's therefore allocate to each sector its share of the monthly income.

From the allocation above one can see that the lowest paid Nigerian worker has no means of living fairly well. He can hardly buy clothing, household utensils, ordinary personal accident insurance policy of ₦20.00 a year and above all he has no means of supporting his parents and relations at home or those brothers and sisters wanting to live with him.

The vast majority of parents at home were mainly farmers and traders before. They have become old and at their present age bracket they can no longer afford to do those things that provided them with income. As it is, their continued staying alive is dependent on their sons and daughters, who are either working or trading. But with the uncontrollable cost of essential goods far beyond the reach of the ordinary worker, how can these parents survive while depending on their sons and daughters? The number of old people who depend on pension scheme is not more than 2 per cent. There is no provision for free health care services for old people and pensioners.

The reluctance on the part of government to adjust the pension rates to keep in line with changes in prices or inflation is most disturbing. The pensioners who have no help from their children live extremely wretched lives in the villages. Some of those who are in position to make better policies simply refuse to do so because in one way or the other they are guaranteed protection by those they favour while manipulating government apparatus in their interest.

No wonder the rate at which senior government executives are readily appointed to top management positions in many private establishments. I am not in any way advocating that those of them who are still healthy and sound should not take up jobs after retirement. What I am saying is that if we find ourselves in government we should be prepared to see reason when we are still there. There is no point making from the outside, proposals even of the same very ideas we blocked and refused to see reason while in office.

From the figure already shown one can see the difficulties the Nigerians face every day of their lives. The government has lost the courage to control prices and officials do not appear to have any answer to the crucial problem. The effect of this is that both the big and the small create avenues of making extra money within the establishment they work for. Even when proposals are made group interests within and outside would forestall any meaningful proposals. In spite of the presence of the military government, institutions still buy at higher prices than the private sector.

Take for instance, cars assembled in Nigeria cost twice the price when compared with the prices overseas. Is there any justification for government to grant a worker ₦6,000 to purchase a vehicle whose price is ₦14,000. In spite of this the Nigerian worker would make it up and still purchases the vehicle at that high price. How he makes the difference is another serious question.

Another sector that beats one's imagination is that of housing. Apart from those who live in government [word indistinct], a middle class worker on a monthly salary of ₦400.00 take-home is subjected to ₦200.00 or ₦250.00 rent on a flat of two or three bedrooms. This takes 50 per cent or 60 per cent of his monthly salary. Government has the machinery to look into this sector but the ever presence of group and individual interests would not allow government to protect its people.

The very few people who control and operate the apparatus of government would always use the instrument of their office to protect their interests. No wonder the general desperation in the society; armed robbers chasing everybody. We are prisoners by our own creation. No single person is happy in this country, big, and small.

If we are to talk further on, prices of cars assembled in Nigeria one is tempted to believe that the government officials collude with the motor assemblies. One can not understand that within two or three years, prices have gone up more than four times without adjustment in the salaries of the assembly plant workers or that of the Nigerian workers. There is no adjustment even in the car advances either.

One major area of serious neglect, is government's inability to monitor and control the prices at which goods are actually sold to both the distributors and the general public. Import licences are issued to companies who import at official exchange rates. But unfortunately after importing the raw materials or finished products, these companies instead of selling at reasonable prices within the planned income level of every body would rather resort to inflating the prices to match the black market prices of imported items by smugglers who buy foreign currencies four times the official rate. By this act the stock market is ever busy with good returns. Companies make huge profits inspite of the bad state of the country's economy.

Distributors

On distributorship the management of almost all the companies that deal on essential commodities collude with distributors all over. Certain amount is usually fixed to a carton of any product and this does not reflect on invoices. Also with the change of any government in power the new government with their interest group would insist on taking their fair share of distributorships. This group specialises in selling the coupons instead of the products.

However a way should be sorted out of this mess, in this regard I would suggest that every company should make known to the public once every year the names and locations of their distributors or agents. The obvious fact is that 50 per cent of Nigerian distributors are public officers or their agents.

The Nigerian worker can never live well on his income alone and those who live on their income live very wretched lives. This is an obvious fact. The structure of the government machinery and the actual operators are very responsible for this hopeless situation. Everybody should think for the interest of the future generation of this country.

Another major factor for the high cost of goods in Nigeria is that one item is taxed many times before it reaches the ultimate consumer or the retailer. There is high import duty on entry, excise duty at the factory, another excise duty at the factory, another excise duty on the first point of purchase by distributor or an agent, states sales tax on the buying distributors and another sales tax at the point of retailing especially liquor and other essential commodities.

The total taxes should be reasonable and must be within the income level of the Nigeria people. The Nigerian millionaires should not be used as the yardstick. But the level of taxation must not go beyond the income level of the people especially the known ones the Nigerian workers. The provision of these goods should not regarded as providing services. The government has so many avenues of collecting taxes by providing services to the people and those who use these services should pay for them. Such services like good roads, petroleum products, health, transportation and entertainment centres etc.

Nigerians have been over stretched with various levies by the state governments. These levies by governments are nothing short of begging by force a very dandatory collection. Once more, government should provide services and let

those who use them pay for them. There is no justification why we should throw open our roads to motorists without collecting tolls.

We cannot provide every section of this country with good roads nor maintain the existing road without collecting tolls on our highways. We should examine aspects of pricing, control, distributorship, locations, group or individual interests, taxation, transportation, inspection by government agencies, availability and the consuming public and this would be done by an intensive one or two weeks workshop involving every sector of the economy.

House	N30.00 one room
Food	80.00
Clothing/washing	10.00
Hospitality	10.00
Transport	25.00
Newspaper	—
Family commitment	—
Insurance	—
Town's union dues and society	3.00
House Old property	
Electric Bill	5.00

TO BE CONTINUED

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NIGERIA

EFFECTS OF RICE BAN

Rice Prices Skyrocket in Lagos

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 85 p 21

[Text] Barely 48 hours after President Babangida's statement banning the importation of rice and maize into the country, the price of rice has escalated in most Lagos markets.

Consumers who were still rejoicing at the recent lull in the market prices of scarce commodities received a rude shock yesterday after discovering that a cup of long grain rice now costs 50k instead of 25k while a tin of rice costs ₦65 and a 50-kilo bag now sells for ₦280.

Market sellers attributed the present high prices to the President's statement, and that already middle men, quick to make profit had started creating an artificial scarcity.

A DAILY TIMES investigation at Tejuosho market revealed that a bag of rice sold for ₦285, at Ikeja market ₦290, and Oke-Arin market, Lagos ₦270.

Tongues have started wagging on what will be the case in the next few months when the nation would have used up most of the imported quantity available.

A market woman who preferred to remain anonymous said "in few" months time prices would go up to about 150-200 per cent unless something is done to curb the price rise caused by the announcement."

Asked what could be done to remedy the situation, she said unless the government can push out price controllers to monitor prices the masses would suffer.

Price Escalation Continues

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 7 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] **SEQUEL to the ban imposed on the importation of rice into Nigeria, announced by the President Ibrahim Babangida recently, the price of the commodity has since been increasing at almost 100 per cent daily.**

According to a correspondent, in Lagos, a 100

kilogramme of rice which sold for ₦150 is now selling for ₦400.

The situation is likely to continue because "the middlemen buying the 100-kg bag from the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) at ₦50 per bag are now taking advantage of the announcement to raise the price.

At the Apapa office of the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC), a combined team of the police and army security officers was forcing out market women who had rushed to the premises of the company to make last minute purchases.

Pressmen who had visited the premises, on seeing officials of the company, were also forced out. "We cannot let you in because the new board is still meeting", security officers said.

The Secretary General of PAN (Lagos Branch), Dr. Bayo Olufunwa, said that the government should act quickly because November and December were approaching when the year's second harvest of the commodity was expected.

This year alone, said Dr. Olufunwa, it was projected that feedmills

would need about 965,000 tonnes of maize.

Out of this, only 386,000 tonnes would be produced locally while next year 1,055,000 tonnes was projected as Nigeria's total requirement out of which 666,000 tonnes would be generated at the local level.

He said that local production could not reach this target but "it is expected that maize production will increase when people have none to import."

Reports from Enugu indicate a similar trend as a 100-kilogramme bag of rice which the Anambra Supply and Distribution Agency (ASSDA) formerly sold at ₦81 now sells between ₦210 and ₦220 in the markets. Prices of maize and the Canada Best Milk have reportedly also risen.

NIGERIA

LACK OF RAW MATERIALS THREATEN TRUCK PLANT CLOSURE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 29 Sep 85 p 24

[Article by Yakubu Attah]

[Text] Steyr Nigeria Limited, one of Nigerip' putomobile plant, charged with the assembling of heavy-duty vehicles and agricultural tractors, faces the threat of temporary closure due to inadequate raw materials.

Hints of the impending closure were revealed last week by Mr. Anton Rattinger, Managing Director of the company, in an exclusive interview with the SUNDAY TRIUMPH in his office.

He disclosed that the six-year-old plant had recorded huge financial deficits since it went into production, a factor that has resulted in the underutilization of its production capacity.

"Of 8,000 trucks of varying models and 5,000 agricultural tractors expected to roll out of the company's factory yearly, barely 7,000 trucks and 5,000 tractors have been produced in the last six years", he revealed.

Even though the company is capable of assembling light commercial vehicle and four-seater cars, Mr. Rattinger lamented that because of the protracted raw material difficulties, only the 6.90 trucks were rolling off the assembly line as of now.

Contending that the company can very effectively conserve enough foreign exchange for the Federal Government, he appealed to the authorities to reconsider his firm's application for import licence.

These problems have not only hindered diversification in production but also delayed approval by the company's management to implement a proposal for building commercial buses with 6.90 truck chasis, the managing director revealed.

Besides these, the SUNDAY TRIUMPH also learnt that a decision to raise the company's share capital to 30 million Naira was still awaiting the approval of the Federal Government which has 35 per cent equity shares in the venture.

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NIGERIA

HIGH TECH POLYPROPYLENE COMPANY OPENS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] THE Polyfibre Company Limited, Kaduna, a joint venture of the Kaduna Investment Company Ltd (KICL), John Holt Investments, Sheba International Ltd., Maikoko Brothers and Sons Ltd., and Dekon of the United Kingdom will start its commissioning and acceptance trial of machinery this week.

The Polyfibre, initiated by the Kaduna government (which has the highest share), in conjunction with John Holt, is according to its General Manager, Mr. Mike C. Rustling the first Polypropylene fibre extrusion plant in the country. It will turn out high quality and very fine fibre product that ultimately requires high technology as against some already existing fibre producing companies in the country.

According to Mr. Rustling, the project will develop in two phases. The first phase, which its commissioning trial takes place this week is the extrusion of man made Polypropylene fibre which will begin to acquire about 95 percent of its raw material

(polymer granule) from Warri's NNPC as soon as its petro-chemical plant is ready.

The finished product will be used in the blanket, carpet and knit-wear and the textile manufacturing industries. It is totally import substitute.

The second phase which will take off early next year has to do with spinning of polypropylene fibre into fine yarn which will be directed at the car industry which now imports most of such products. The carpet and foam industry will enjoy from this as well. The General Manager is optimistic that expansion programme will follow almost immediately with the application for import licence having been submitted. This will double the capacity of production for the two phases.

According to Mr. Rustling who has been encouraging and developing industrialisation in the country for the past two and half decades, starting first with Turner Newall Ltd, both in Enugu and Kaduna, Nigeria stands to gain from this brand new technology which is high tech. based in more than one way.

For example, since it is the governments intention to encourage petro-chemical based industries, the General Manager is proud that his company has shown the way for others to follow, as it is one of the first petro-chemical based industries in the country.

It will also make half processed raw material readily available to other industries around since the venture is import substituting. This the

General Manager feels will bring stability on the industrial scene.

On the provision of safety devices in the plant which many people say are always lacking in third world firms, Mr. Dent, the Marketing Manager and Mr. Rustling are agreed that the company is a low risk one since it has few moving parts. However, since industrial hazards can't be ruled out completely, provisions are made for first aid attention and the place is well equipped with sophisticated fire alarm system.

The administration Manager, Alhaji Kasim Musa Khaladu, confirmed that preparation for recruitment of high quality personnel to handle the sophisticated machineries is underway. He is happy that Kaduna has a huge reserve of such personnel, being endowed with many textile industries.

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT ON CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S VIEWPOINT ON REFORMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] The Conservative Party opposed the new Constitution because it deprives the whites of our sovereign Parliament and our own government. And it does not give meaningful self-determination to coloured people and Indians. It spells a power struggle.

The National Party tried to reconcile white self-determination with power-sharing by the coloured community and Indians. The truth is that power-sharing means power shedding. To share power is to lose power. That is what Mr P W Botha has done to his own people: The loss of political power means the loss of everything else in the long run.

If one excluded the blacks from a unitary system with whites, there was no reason why Indians and the coloured people should be included. Now the logic of the wrong step overtook Mr Botha. Somehow he has to accommodate the blacks in his unitary state.

Recent statements by Mr Botha are: permanence of blacks in the RSA; participation for blacks in decision-making in the RSA up to the highest level. Self-governing states need not accept independence; they remain part of the South African nation and will be accommodated in political structures in the RSA.

Mr Botha even negotiates with the independent states to restore their South African citizenship and to make provision for "dual citizenship".

What are the implications? The dual citizenship for blacks means political rights for those blacks in two states.

One black two votes!

If, according to Mr Heunis, citizenship does not mean political rights, what rights will blacks have, in their national states, and why offer them something which is worthless? How confused and confusing can NP speakers be!

If blacks receive equal rights with whites in a unitary system, whites will be outnumbered right from the start. Less than five million whites, swamped by 19 or 25 million blacks. Whatever political tricks Mr Botha is contemplating, the large numbers of blacks in the same system will take over eventually and reduce the whites to a powerless minority.

Mr Botha considers restructuring the President's Council to include blacks. If this council is to retain its present functions, blacks will be able to take a final legislation decision over the white chamber if they were to have proportional representation. If the President's Council's functions were to be restricted to mere research and advice, without any other representation of blacks elsewhere in the system, it would still mean no political power to blacks, injustice, dissatisfaction — to put it mildly.

Mr Botha is clearly on the wrong political track. In a unitary system for disparate racial groups, clashes and a power struggle between the races are inevitable. No system of consensus, veto or coalition bears any guarantee for success. In the long (even short) run, numbers will decide the issue. In a unitary system with proportional representation for the disparate races, black majority rule seems unavoidable.

That is totally unacceptable to us whites. The alternative is partition. We have made remarkable progress in this regard over the last decades.

That is the course for the future. European countries have been living with the system for centuries. It has been justified in the East, Middle East, Africa and elsewhere. Unless we contemplate national suicide, this will be the politics of the future.

CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE CLAIMS UDF 'FRONT' FOR ANC ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — The birth of the United Democratic Front was considered by the African National Congress as very important and it had been stressed by the ANC that the UDF should be guided by that organisation (ANC). Mr Ge von Pittius, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General of Natal, said in the College Road Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg.

Mr Von Pittius was leading State evidence before the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne, and two assessors, Mr Wellington Mtshali and Mr Ishwarbhai Amin, who are presiding over the trial of 15 men and one woman, all members of the UDF or its associates.

They are facing charges of high treason, the Terrorism Act and furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

Mr Von Pittius said: "Although the State, therefore, does not allege in this case that the UDF

itself is a party to the conspiracy with the 'revolutionary Alliance — ANC, it is the case that the UDF is used by the ANC through the leaders of the UDF for its own purposes. The UDF is, therefore, used as a tool or an invaluable weapon and all revolutionaries were asked to throw all their weight behind the UDF."

Mr Von Pittius said the

16, allegedly, during the period 1980/1985, conspired to "create a climate of revolution to overthrow the legitimate government of South Africa".

Mr Ismael Mohammed, SC, who is appearing for the accused, told Mr Justice Milne that although the 16 have pleaded not guilty to the charges they would say and they would admit that they made speeches in the period 1980 to 1985 in which they attacked the policies of the South African Government, in which they attacked apartheid and also expressed strong opposition to their present constitution which they considered "unwise" and "undesirable".

Mr Von Pittius said the case had wrongly been labelled the 'UDF case'.

The UDF was a party to the conspiracy to overthrow the Government and was a front for various organisations which were members of the "revolutionary Alliance".

These members were the South African Alliance of Workers Union, the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), the Release Mandela Campaign and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

Mr Von Pittius said the ANC was formed in 1912, and went over in 1961, after being declared unlawful, to a policy of violence and "armed struggle".

He said that the South African Communist Party (SACP) — formed in 1921 and banned in 1950 — was also a member of the 'revolutionary Alliance'.

He then traced the history of SACTU. He said although the organisation had not been banned it had gone underground.

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CSO: 3400/251

SOUTH AFRICA

WITNESS DESCRIBES ANC FARMING, ENGINEERING CAMPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

A former militant member of the banned African National Congress yesterday told the Johannesburg Regional Court that the ANC ran refresher camps, had an agricultural project and their own "security force."

This was evidence at the trial of alleged ANC camp commander Mr Si-pho Bunda (33) of Rockville, Soweto.

He has pleaded not guilty to two charges, participating in terrorist activities between 1977 and July 1982, and being involved in terrorism between July 1982 and 1984.

It is alleged that during this period he tried to influence certain people and his actions were also aimed at bringing about violent change in South Africa.

It is alleged that at the time of his arrest he was found in possession of 31 rounds of AK-47 ammunition of Russian origin.

Yesterday the evidence of the trained terrorist was taken behind closed doors. However, the Press were granted permission to publish evidence but not the witness's name.

He said that he had been involved in the struggle at the time of Mr Ian Smith, but when Mr Robert Mugabe took over they left the country and he visited various ANC camps.

The camps were in two sections, military and otherwise. There were engineering project camps, agricultural project camps, farming camps, refugee camps, transit camps, camps for crash courses and refresher courses.

During 1984 he had attended a refresher course in military tactics lasting three months at a camp in Angola.

He said the ANC had a military structure. There were regional units such as the regional department of personnel and training. There was a chief-of-staff, commanders, commissars and convenors, and many others "before the rank-and-file".

During cross-examination by defence counsel Mr T Beckerling the witness said he had never heard of a renegade ANC commander. Demoted commanders were given

other work to do.

During his camp visits he had seen the accused but had not been introduced to him.

Evidence earlier this week and at a previous hearing by a young woman who completed her schooling in Cuba under the auspices of the banned ANC, and who then entered military training camps in different parts of Africa, was that she had known the accused as the camp commander of one of the camps where she received training and instruction.

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CSO: 3400/251

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL SCIENTIST SAYS ANC NEEDS SUPPORT OF PUBLIC TO EXIST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — ANC in South Africa was not in control of liberation zones and could hardly create specific support, Mr I de Vries a lecturer in political science at Rand Afrikaans University, said in the College Road Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

Mr De Vries was giving evidence against 16 people, either members of the UDF or its associates, who are facing charges of treason, terrorism or supporting illegal organisations in South Africa between 1980 and 1985.

Mr De Vries said it was important for a revolutionary organisation like the ANC to obtain specific support from a part of the population. But this could only be obtained by any revolutionary organisation which controlled part of the country or a country.

He told the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice John Milne and two assessors who are presiding over the trial, that guerrilla fighters could not exist without

the support of the public. He needed the support from the public to protect him from the security forces.

Support from the public led to recognition there should be military action in the cause of the revolutionary movement. Members of the public would join in military action unless they knew the aim of that military action.

This was the case of the military wing of the ANC,

Umkonto we Sizwe.

He said for a revolutionary movement to be successful on a military level the masses had to be mobilised. The masses had to see and had to be taught that violence was something good. In this way, if the violence succeeded, the guerrillas would be supported.

The ANC placed great store in the revolutionary struggle on culture and the arts. Both the arts and cultures were the most important aspects of fighting the revolutionary struggle.

Mr De Vries then quoted Oliver Tambo,

leader of the ANC on these aspects of the revolutionary struggle in banned publications.

He said revolutions did not really take place spontaneously and revolutionaries usually adhered to a pattern of behaviour known as revolutionary strategy. This was the case in all recent revolutions.

The main elements of such a strategy were:

- the creation of an ideology;

- the creation of suitable organisations which would help spread the ideology and undertake other tasks;

- the actions which would discredit and destroy the existing political system by, for instance, breaking down support for it;

- action to build support for a new political system;

- the creation of a climate in which violence was acceptable to the people in that they saw it as morally acceptable and therefore were prepared to take part in one form or another; and

- the use of violence stimulated the morale of frustrated and dissatisfied people. However, if the security forces had an efficient system, the users of violence would expose themselves to punishment.

Mr De Vries said this situation could lead to the creation of secret organisations which used violence. Because such an organisation acted secretly, it was difficult for them to undertake the tasks of ideological politicising, mobilisation and making the people accept violence.

/9312

CSO: 3400/251

SOUTH AFRICA

WITNESS TRAINED BY ANC IN ANGOLA, SOVIET UNION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

A WITNESS, who cannot be identified, told the Estcourt Circuit Court yesterday how he left South Africa in 1981 and later underwent training both in Angola and in Soviet Russia.

Mr "X" described in lengthy evidence how he later returned to the Republic in 1984 and went to the Ingwavuma district in Zululand to carry out an ANC mission, but he later became disillusioned with the organisation and left them.

He was eventually arrested by the police on October 15, 1984 and later pointed out to the police various areas in Ingwavuma which he had covered during his ANC mission.

Mr "X" was giving evidence before Mr Justice Andrew Wilson, who is presiding over the trial of 13 people — 12 men and a woman — who are facing charges of contravening the Terrorism Act and being illegally in possession of arms and ammunition.

Mr Justice Wilson cleared the court of spectators yesterday after an application to do so by Mr Ross Stuart, who was prosecuting for the State, but allowed the Press to stay but not identify the man.

Mr "X" said that in 1981 he and a friend went to Swaziland.

They crossed into Mozambique, where he believed he was going to further his education.

At a flat, in Maputo he began to learn about ANC policies.

He also learned the aims and objects of the ANC — to "liberate" the Black people who were "oppressed".

In about November 1982 he was with a group of about 40 who flew out of Maputo to Angola and were taken to a camp called Vianana.

At this camp he saw one of the accused, Mr Norbert Buthelezi.

At this camp he received training in the use of AK-47 rifles, hand grenades, machine guns, Makarov pistols and rocket

launchers.

He was also given political instruction and it was stressed that the ANC's main aim was to liberate the people of South Africa.

In reply to a question from Mr Stuart, Mr "X" said that — as he understood it — the main people to be killed in South Africa were the police and soldiers.

He said he also saw two other accused, Mr Robert Dumisa and Mr James Marupeng.

In May 1983 he was flown from Angola to the Soviet Union. Among the group was Mr Buthelezi.

He said that at a camp in Russia they were trained by a lieutenant-colonel. The instructions were given in Russian but there was an interpreter.

At this camp he also learnt how to use anti-tank mines. He said he stayed in the Soviet Union for about three months and did numerous oral tests and he also made notes of the instructions given to him.

In about August 1983 he was flown back to Angola with other people, including Mr Dumisa and Mr Buthelezi.

He said it appeared that Mr Buthelezi held the rank of camp commissar while Mr Dumisa was a platoon commander.

Later he returned from Angola to Swaziland where discussions were held about putting the plans of the ANC into practice by returning to South Africa and concealing arms and ammunition in the Ingwavuma district.

The situation was discussed at the home of a man called "Jamieson".

It was decided that they would take weapons into South Africa and that they would attempt to recruit people for the ANC in the Ingwavuma district.

Eventually he, "Jamieson", Mr Dumisa and Mr Buthelezi crossed into South Africa, carrying AK-47 rifles, hand grenades and detonators for

the hand grenades.

They set out along the Ingwavuma River and stayed in the area for a considerable period before returning to "Jamieson's" place in Swaziland.

At this stage the group were informed that two members of the ANC had been arrested.

On a second occasion they again returned to Ingwavuma. There were discussions about attacking a police camp in the area but nothing came of this.

On returning to Swaziland, he decided to "run away" and left Mr Buthelezi.

Asked by Mr Stuart why he had done this, he said: "I realised I was a fugitive; that I had no place to stay and I could not improve my future. I thought we would just die."

He said he realised that, by deserting, he had become a "sell-out" and that he would have been killed by the ANC.

He said he returned to his home in Richards Bay and was later arrested by the police.

He had subsequently been released by the police. Towards the beginning of this year he had found employment in the area.

The trial is continuing.

● Mr D Kuny SC, who is appearing for the 13 accused, has asked The Citizen to point out that it was incorrect to say he had withdrawn from defending four of the accused because they had shown no interest in the trial and were totally unco-operative.

What he did say on Tuesday was that the attitude of the four to the trial was one of "complete indifference". The accused did not wish to participate in the trial and there-

fore he (Mr Kuny) could not speak on their behalf.

Also, Mr Justice Wilson, who is presiding over the trial, only interrupted after one of the accused — Buthelezi — had begun reading a statement in court on Tuesday.

The Citizen reported on Wednesday that Mr Justice Wilson had warned Buthelezi that he could prejudice his case before he read the statement.

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CSO: 3400/252

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST CHALLENGES TREURNICHT'S VIEWS ON ENDING UNREST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 85 p 6

[Commentary by Dr R.W. Bethlehem]

[Text]

IN A number of recent public statements, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht made two points about policy (relating respectively to an ending of the present social unrest in the country, and to partition) which need to be challenged formally.

Beneath their immediate attraction for individuals of a particular constituency, they can be shown to be both short-sighted and dangerous.

Regarding the unrest situation, Treurnicht's call was for a greater use of force. It was wrong, he said, to apply First World methods in maintaining law and order when faced with Third World violence in the townships. The use of birdshot and rubber bullets should be replaced by the use of sharp weapons.

In short, kill more people and the unrest will quickly end. Such a show of force would be a sufficient demonstration of the white commitment to power.

What credibility the hypothesis has lies in its basic assumption that foreign investors in deciding to withdraw their funds are really most concerned, despite all rhetoric, with the security of SA. This has plausibility only to a point, because it ignores the existence of other motivations which work in an opposite direction.

Foreign investors are concerned about the safety of their money, but they are also concerned morally about what is happening in SA. They do not need to invest here if this makes them feel uncomfortable and they certainly do not want to invest here if the policies we pursue escalate the dangers of civil conflict or revolution.

The issues of morality and security are intricately bound up with one another. A "Blood River" policy in present circumstances could provoke an international response so negative to SA that it would risk the very collapse of the economy — as I spelled out in yesterday's article. It would also, very likely, so add to the embitterment of intergroup feeling as to make any negotiated — and, ultimately, peaceful — solution of domestic political problems in SA quite impossible.

The snowball of irritation and impatience at our repeated diplomatic ineptitude and our reluctance to address fundamental political issues is rolling, and has already gathered alarming proportions. South Africans travelling abroad can no longer rely, even in traditionally conservative

financial circles, on polite expressions of understanding and commiseration.

It is becoming popular to adopt a hostile stand on SA, and public figures like President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher who are prepared to hold to constructive views in the midsts of clamour and protest are becoming fewer, and each day less able to resist the pressure for clearly defined and effective action.

If the killings at Langa led so quickly to the current lamentable situation, what, one is compelled to ask, would be the consequences of the killings Treurnicht's policy would per force necessitate?

From an economic standpoint, Treurnicht's call for partition lacks credibility because the industrial interdependence of the races has advanced so far as to preclude the possibility of their separation into viable, contiguous, geographical states.

Not even an Afrikaner homeland could be established in which Afrikaners were a majority in their own house. Such a homeland could come about only with resort to forced population removals on a scale no South African government has yet been prepared to countenance because of international opprobrium.

We would be edging back towards the old "Baaskap" dictum of Hans Strydom: "Either you dominate me or I dominate you. Therefore, I dominate you!" — something Dr Verwoerd sought to avoid with his separate development policy precisely because he understood its dangers.

But let us assume that the Afrikaner people, in a surge of national dedication, were prepared to choose the alternative of self-sacrifice that Jews were prepared to accept in the Middle East both before and after the establishment of Israel.

Let us suppose, indeed, that Afrikaners (a good majority of them) were prepared to accept as an ideal, self-redemption through manual work on Labour Zionist model, eschewing any use of cheap indigenous labour, to firmly establish the primary basis of their economy and their internal democracy.

It is not difficult to imagine the pressure to which such a state would be subjected, set as it would be in a

southern African context, landlocked, with surrounding areas expanding economically unfettered by the restrictions of apartheid.

Financial forces alone would be overwhelming and demographic shifts would become irresistible. Young people would be drawn away in the pursuit of economic opportunity, and if the Afrikaner state attempted to expand to hold them, the problem of 'uitlanders' would soon reassert itself because an expanding ethnic economy would quickly run into labour bottlenecks both regarding the skilled and the unskilled.

Consider, for example, what is happening today in Israel itself, and in its case not only was political partition possible geographically, but the country was able to draw heavily on the financial support of a dedicated diaspora and a steadfast global power. Israel today faces a dilemma.

As Jews advance up the socio-economic scale, cheap Arab labour is being sucked into the Israeli economy and this is beginning to undermine not only its heroically-laid socialist foundation, but the very electoral majority Jews succeeded in establishing in their own country. This is why the whole debate there about the West Bank and Gaza has become so sensitive.

The incorporation of these areas into Israel would bring the day closer when democracy and strategic necessity become irreconcilable national objectives.

At best, Treurnicht's prescriptions can be justified as necessary to protect the particular interests of a minority group but even for it, it must be considered doubtful that the prescriptions could work for long.

SA appears to be moving inexorably in a tragic direction. Its problems, however, should not be impossible to solve because they are man-made. This must mean that human ingenuity can, with goodwill, overcome them.

I beg to suggest that there is not much that divides the great majority of South Africans in what they want for themselves, their families and their country.

In a sense, the real battle on the sub-continent is not the stereotypical battle between black and white over who should command the machinery of power.

The real battle has to do with whether SA can be kept on its present course of development as a modernising Western-type industrial state or whether its development, because of demographic explosion and political breakdown (ironically encouraged by many people of good intention abroad) is dragged in the direction of African over-population, falling food production and widespread and growing distress among swelling numbers of poor.

What the US and Europe have achieved through technology, in expanding the range and possibility of experience and enjoyment, is possible for us all in a country so richly endowed mineralogically, provided we can achieve the required internal social discipline. If black people despair of the Western model, it is because this has become too firmly associated with white domination and denial.

Herein lies the solution. The argument against repression in the final reckoning is that it endangers the

Western-type industrial state. Repression does not protect it as Treunicht has asserted.

Repression has failed in the past and it would fail exponentially if increased along the lines he advocates. There are many, however, who also believe that in present circumstances one-man-one-vote in a unitary state would also endanger the objective, and so a way has to be found for a middle alternative which would allow meaningful participation for all regardless of race, colour or creed during an interim period of adjustment and changing inter-group perceptions.

It is not for our generation to determine, now and with finality, what the details of the picture of the future SA will be. The most we can hope to accomplish is that the country's development is allowed to continue peacefully and the forces of cultural diversity and technology are allowed to assert themselves for its general enrichment.

It would be a shame if history's judgement was one of censure and condemnation for a failure to act consistently with our knowledge of demographic and other seemingly inexorable processes.

Dr Bethlehem is the group economics consultant of a leading mining finance house. This article, the second of a series, is an expression of his personal views and not those of his company.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTATOR NOTICES SILENT CRY FROM WHITE COMMUNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 5

[Commentary by Aggrey Klaaste in "On The Line" column]

[Text]

THE scream of anger and despair in the black community is sometimes echoed by a silent cry from white people; people who fear they have become spectators in a drama that is likely to bring them down in the flames — with us.

You will perhaps rightly scoff at this and claim such signals are like straws in the hurricane.

To be sure the cynicism built into me and I would presume others like me, tends to sense ulterior motives to the most sincere appeals to understanding and reconciliation, especially from "them".

So that the first white caller who congratulated me on the piece I did on my trip abroad, seemed more impressed at my attacking the British for their insidious racism, than on my concealed message of hope. I,

may be weak but I cling onto hope — even in the darkest of times.

The man who spoke to me did not make things easier because his voice was heavily Afrikaans accented, a thing that did not lull my suspicions.

I became quite disgusted with myself for these unseemly doubts, something I despair of in others.

I might add in parenthesis that Denis Beckett has written a splendid book called *Permanent Peace*, which I will review this week.

As soon as some of my friends heard the name Beckett they turned their nostrils up in obvious disgust. Damned the fellow before they even studied the script!

Cheers

I was cheered and even touched by another white caller, a businessman who, for reasons best known to himself and perhaps quite obvious to me,

wanted to know what was happening in the townships. You will say this is typical of white South Africa. You will, perhaps, rightly say that people abroad know more about the black townships than our white folk living in the same country as us.

And then I went to a party (because I was forced to out of courtesy) and was astounded when I became the hub of the wheel to whites eager to know what was happening. These people, who were from the upper class circuits in Johannesburg, had the most amazing ignorance of the extent to which hatred was being fuelled in black townships.

They did not even know, or pretended not to, that there were soldiers in the townships.

The elderly gentleman who started the whole thing rather touched my heart when he repeatedly and somewhat helplessly said: "What can we say, what can we say."

I must say I laid it on thick, in a way getting back at these wealthy folk, who seemed so terribly removed from the cancer eating at my country, their country.

It was while I was on the line to the white businessman, trying to explain if parents in the townships have become cowards or decadent in their inability to control their children, that the thought struck me.

I have written before about the manner in which we have turned children into monsters. I seemed to have ignored another devastating element in this equation. This is, we are turning black and white kids into monsters.

What type of legacy do we think we are leaving these children? I will briefly try to jog your memory or your interest.

Three quarters of the adult black population is not in the townships — five days a week. We work in town. The children are left to their devices. We sit in the comfort, such as it is, of our jobs, growing grey prematurely about what might be happening, what is in fact happening back home.

Anger

I seem to remember June 16, 1976 rather vividly. I was not even at work but doing a course in the centre of city when the news hit the town. The children had at last met violently with the police. So many kids dead.

The township was rising slowly in its anger. We dashed for taxis, for buses, for anything to be back home. We walked straight into the cauldron of anger. We joined it adding our anger, hate and frustration that this thing had to happen to our kids.

It was a crowning experience to release our fears and anger on

the symbols of our oppression. It was also a disgraceful type of impotence.

Things these days are not better, instead worse. We get to work and agonise over those kids who get killed and sometimes also go out to slay.

The ultimate crime facing adult South Africa is that we have now sent white boys, some in their teens to man those armoured vehicles. I do not care if this seems like breaking the law. But I have seen these so-called soldiers, eagerly watching a football game near my home. They do not seem over eager to be manning those Casspirs or whatever you call the menace. They would rather be chasing the ball with our kids.

They come from homes, from a culture that is made totally alien to ours by the system. They appear to be decent folk but they carry the cross of apartheid in their hands. They are thrust into this strange atmosphere, these townships that seem to be snapping with electric tension, half the day, half the night.

Disappear

They then come face to face with other kids, almost their same age.

Kids who disappear like wraiths of smoke into the matchbox conurbation.

I may be wrong, but they seem frightened. They also are defiant and angry. Angry perhaps at the thing that has made them be where they are; at the black shadows disappearing into the mess of matchbox houses, only to strike somewhere else. To strike and run. Guerillas!

I am seated in my office writing these things, feeling angry, helpless. Other adults are seated behind perhaps even more formidable desks in Pretoria, in Cape Town, pushing the chess-pieces, this way, that way.

I would that for just this once we adults reversed the situation. Let the kids get the hell out of this mess so we can handle it. We have to.

My callers who have indicated the silent cry coming from the white suburbs may be feeling as angry and helpless as I am. I know Denis Beckett feels the way I feel. I may not agree with what they see as the solution to these problems, but I am tired of being a spectator to my sons being shot or something back home — while I sit here.

SOUTH AFRICA

HSRC REPORT SAYS NATION'S RELIGIOUS GROUPS POLARIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

ALTHOUGH there were pacifist trends among religious groups, it appeared 45 percent of the blacks did not regard violence as irreconcilable with their religious views, an HSRC report on religion on intergroup relations has found.

On the other hand, there were those (in religious communities) who regarded violence as permissible in maintaining the status quo and suppressing revolt.

Civil war in South Africa, including the unthinkable prospect of followers of the same religious tradition facing one another from opposing camps did not appear to be merely a theoretical possibility.

The report, released in Pretoria yesterday, highlighted this as an extreme example of the polarization in South Africa's religious communities.

The 230-page report's main finding was that while the common, underlying values in religion were potentially the strongest bridging factor between groups in the country's "deeply segmented society", it in fact presently often played a "divisive destructive" role because particular group's interests were served by specific churches at the expense of other groups.

Examples in South African history of this were the virtual integration of the British missionary effort during the colonial period with the interests of the British Empire and the close similarity between the religious values and attitudes advocated by the

Dutch Reformed Church and the basic philosophy underpinning the National Party's policy before and after it came into power in 1948.

"The latest example of a close relationship between religious values and group interests is the rise of black theology, where the 'black cause' is interpreted in the light of the Biblical motive of liberation," the report said.

"An extreme example of polarisation is to be found in attitudes regarding violence.

"Although there are pacifist trends among religious groups, it appears that 45 percent of the blacks do not regard violence as irreconcilable with their religious views.

"On the one hand, there are those who regard violence as permissible in maintaining the status quo and in the suppression of revolt.

"On the other hand, there are those who feel that religious movements could resort to violence if there were no other means available to achieve justice.

"It would seem that civil war in South Africa is not merely a theoretical possibility, including the unthinkable prospect of followers of the same religious tradition facing one another from opposing camps," the report said.

The researchers underscored "the serious and fundamental task religious leaders and communities have to de-idolise and de-absolutise religion in the way it is interpreted by any one group." — Sapa

/9312

CSO: 3400/252

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB WANTS AFRIKAANS HOMELAND IN NORTH NATAL, FREE STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] DELEGATES to the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging conference in Pretoria on Saturday decided that — as a start towards establishing their own "boerestaat" — a specialised Afrikaner only labour bureau and trade union must be started.

Unanimously the delegates decided that these resolutions should receive the further attention of a special action committee that was elected.

Another resolution was to start working now to hold a national congress of all "true Afrikaners" on Republic Day next year for concrete action to be taken on growing demands for an Afrikaner-only state to be established in the Free State and Northern Natal.

Speakers at Saturday morning's session casti-

gated "the volk for losing the ability to do manual labour".

Prominent extreme rightwinger Mr Robert van Tonder urged that a special "volkskool" be established for Afrikaansspeaking people.

He said a competent teacher should be sought and bought away from the education authorities, paid a substantial salary, given a house and a deadline of 1987 for this school.

Dr J H Barnard said the Afrikaner should learn to develop his business talents and set up businesses among his own people — getting away from the traditional Afrikaner view of businessmen as hawkers or "cheapjack".

Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, son of the late Prime Minister, said Afrikaners had forgotten how to work with their hands — and said that "foreign labour" was making the Afrikaner even more complacent — and dependent.

"We must roll up our sleeves, get to work and re-learn how to do everything for ourselves, from gardening to repairing our cars," he said.

CSO: 3400/250

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY REVEALS DISMAY AT GOVERNMENT'S INCONSISTENCY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] **T**HE schizophrenia displayed by the Government expresses itself every time it proposes something that directly touches the lives of ordinary people.

Not too long ago we were told of seemingly dazzling reforms that included the removal of the pass system and influx control.

At about the same time, the pressure on the lid of oppression was intensified disproportionate to the intended reform process. If this has an unsettling effect on the governing process, which it seems to have, what effect does it have on the people?

The Minister of Transport Services, Mr Hendrik Schoeman has announced an increase in train and bus fares. The fares will go up by between 10 percent and 15 percent next month.

At the same time the Government announced that R500 m will be allocated to special programmes for those out of work.

This type of inconsistency goes right down to the bedrock of governmental policy. Mr P W Botha is trying almost desperately to be seen to create effective reform. But while he is about it he seems to lack the courage to bring the process to fruition.

The dilemma the Government faces is not insuperable as we have said on many occasions. The trouble is they follow advice given to them in all honesty, long after it has been given. Partly because they fear this

will show a sign of weakness, and most certainly because they are afraid of upsetting the rightwingers in their constituencies.

The result in the end is, everybody seems amazed that we blacks appear to have no sense of gratitude for seemingly massive reform packages.

If the indigent black population is given a chance to keep body and soul together — to quote the rather evocative phrase by a government spokesman — that money is then forced back into state coffers by increased tariffs. We are not even mentioning things like General Sales Tax which have made the cost of living in South Africa almost impossible, even for wealthy whites.

We do not see how those people, who are unemployed, will gain if they are assisted in doing relief work, when basic things like fares go up.

It is a shame that a country that is potentially the most viable in Africa has to go through such economic sloughs. The depression which some people compare with what happened in the 30s is worsened by the system of apartheid. Apartheid is not only expensive materially, but morally and otherwise. It eats at the innards of this country's viability.

We are amazed for instance that no constructive measures are made to resolve the problem of the future leaders and workers of this country,

the black students. It should surely make sense to even the most die-hard supporter of separate development that the job to run this country will inevitably rest on those children who have been turned into angry, frustrated and illiterate fighters.

CSO: 3400/250

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE BUSINESS COMMUNITIES MAKE DEMANDS ON GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] Far-reaching demands — including stripping the Eastern Cape Development Board of control over black townships — have been made of the South African Government by the boycott-hit business communities of the Eastern Cape.

As white businesses struggle to survive in the face of an extremely effective black consumer boycott, many business leaders have privately said they are unhappy with the Government's handling of the situation.

"No one (in the Government) seems to realise that for some people everything we have is on the line," a Port Elizabeth businessman said.

Port Elizabeth falls within the Eastern Cape "Boycott Belt", as do East London, Queenstown and Grahamstown.

In an attempt to force the Government's hand and win favour with the boycott leaders in the region, business leaders, associations and commerce chambers have listed demands which they believe should be addressed.

'APPALLING CONDITIONS'

One of the most far-reaching was a decision taken by the Cradock Employers' Federation (CEF) last week. The meeting, held behind closed doors, was attended by business representatives from most of the boycott-hit cities and towns in the Eastern Cape.

The businessmen said, noting the "appalling conditions" in most of the Eastern Cape's black townships, they believed control of the various townships should revert to the relevant white local authority.

Mrs Faith Collet, secretary of the CEF, said after the meeting that President Botha and constitutional affairs Minister Mr. Chris Heunis would be approached on the issue.

The businessmen believe white local authority control of black townships would give them a greater say in improving them.

Other demands made of the Government by business leaders include:

- Negotiations with recognised black leaders.

- Clarity on exactly where the political and socio-economic future of black South Africans lies.
- A single equal education system for all.
- Free trading rights for all with no strings attached.
- Asking the Government to note the business sector's "concern" at the presence of the SADF in black townships.
- That the Government lift the state of emergency as soon as possible.
- That the quality of life in the townships be substantially improved.

On a local level many businessmen and business leaders are willing to say privately that they would like to see local community leaders released from detention. But few are willing to say so publicly.

The release of political detainees is a primary demand of the boycott committees in the various centres.

"We have raised the issue of these people being released, but have been told there is no chance at all," one Port Elizabeth businessman said.

In East London the spokesman for the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr Robert Allison, said a delegation of business leaders was to seek an urgent meeting with Government to press various demands which had not yet been settled.

While Mr Allison was not specific about which demands had yet to be settled, he did say all the local issues had been dealt with "weeks ago".

What still remains is the release of detainees and political prisoners and the question of the state of emergency.

The ball is firmly in the Government's court and any further action to help ease the plight of white business in the Eastern Cape can only come from Pretoria.

In an apparent attempt to pacify white business demands for Government action in the region, Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Trade and Industry, visited Port Elizabeth last week to meet a delegation of local businessmen.

While all parties emerged from the brief discussions speaking in terms of "frank and open talks" and "we now all have a better understanding of the situation", it was apparent the Government had not given an inch.

The bottom line was that white business would get no relief, financial or otherwise.

POLITICAL MATTER

Traders and businessmen in the region are aware that the situation is, to a large extent, out of their hands.

"It is not really the local issues which are important. It is a political matter and there is nothing we can do about that," a Queenstown businessman, Mr A S du Plessis, said.

Grahamstown businessman Mr Steve Birt said negotiations there to end the boycott could succeed, but that "national complaints" such as detentions and the state of emergency complicated matters.

Business spokesmen in general are happy to believe the national political issues are a stumbling block and that they need to increase pressure on the Government to do something about them.

The Government, however, is unwilling to be seen to be making concessions to organisations such as the United Democratic Front, who can take much of the credit for the success of the consumer boycotts.

Meanwhile, white business sits in the middle and bleeds ...

SOUTH AFRICA

NRP REELING FROM EFFECTS OF DEFECTIONS TO NP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] DURBAN. — The New Republic Party was still reeling from the effects of the defection last year by three of its MPs to the ruling National Party, Mr Derrick Watterson, the NRP's Natal leader and MP for Umbilo, said at the party's provincial congress at the Westville Civic Centre at the weekend.

The defection did "enormous damage" to the morale and confidence of many party members, he said, adding: "I regret that much of that morale and confidence has yet to be restored."

One of the "defectors", Mr Ron Miller, its previous provincial leader, is now Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Watterson accused the three former members of intending to "hijack" the NRP for the National Party, saying it had subsequently become clear they had made their arrangements to join the NP long before the NRP's 1984 congress.

Mr Watterson said that although many would mourn the dissolution of the provincial council next March under the

new dispensation, "for we Natalians it will be the sad end of a great era".

Change

Throughout the whole period of nationalists rule in South Africa, Natal was the one province that retained at least "some residual freedom", that spearheaded change and that maintained the best possible inter-group relations.

"We have done a good job here in Natal, and we must carry on the fight to ensure that South Africa once again becomes a happy land, but this time for all its peoples," he said.

Political rights for all and a common loyalty to South Africa were essential ingredients for peace and stability to be regained, Mr Vause Raw, MP for Point, told the congress.

He said those were the "buzzwords" of the NRP and its predecessors, the United and South African Parties, and that was why the NRP was still an "essential element" of a secure future.

When this was achieved, revolution would "fall to bits", he said.

And Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi appealed, in a message read at the

congress, to the Government to pend the abolition of the provincial council system and the introduction of regional services councils.

He called on the NRP to give the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission the closest possible scrutiny.

Ideology

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader pointed out that the recommendations did not reflect an alien Black ideology and were not made by KwaZulu or Inkatha, but by South Africans of all races who held eminent positions inside and outside the province and who were under the chairmanship of Prof D Schreiner.

He said Blacks and Whites were so interwoven and mutually dependent in Natal's economic field that it would never have been possible for any National Party government to impose Verwoerdian blueprints on it.

The Black-White relationship in this region could more easily be translated into political interdependence than anywhere else in the country.

Chief Buthelezi said there was every prospect of successful negotiations taking place between

Black and White within the existing structures of KwaZulu, the province and local authorities.

"I really do believe that a combined voice from Blacks and Whites in KwaZulu/Natal, calling for compromise solutions in thought-out and mutually acceptable forms of first and second tier government, will be heeded by Pretoria," he said.

The South African Government did not know where to go from here.

"We are the people who have to find each other . . . and if we come together and lay before the South African Government plans of action which are realistic, and which move towards achievable goals, it will heed what we say." — Sapa.

Report by N Bissetby, Westgard House, Gardiner Street, Durban.

SOUTH AFRICA

FAMINE STALKS POPULATION IN REMOTE REGIONS OF LEBOWA HOMELAND

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 pp 4-5

[Article by Jeremy Brooks]

[Text] **A CHILD is dying of hunger out there every 15 minutes.**

Kagiso ("Building Together") is three months old. His body, a bag of skin filled with tiny, sharply defined bones, lies flat in a hospital crib.

He looks like a newly-hatched fledgling bird — naked, vulnerable, and on the point of death.

Kagiso is in the advanced stages of malnutrition. He has been starving for three months. His mother, malnourished like 15 percent of the population in which she lives, has been unable to breast-feed him.

Kagiso and his mother are the hidden victims of the drought and the economic recession.

Poverty

Hidden because they live in the backwoods of a South African homeland, Lebowa, far from newspapers, visitors, and generally inaccessible to health workers.

Operation Hunger director Mrs Ina Perlman estimates that for every black man retrenched from work in a city factory or mine, there are nine people back home who find themselves in abject, bitter, crippling poverty, without food.

Around Kagiso, in the children's ward at the Anglican mission hospital, Jane Furse in Sekhukuneland, there are other toddlers also in the advanced stages of "kwashiorkor".

The term means "red boy" in the Gar language of the African West Coast. And it's easy to see why — tufts of sparse, reddish-brown hair distinguish each child.

Swollen joints, distended bellies, flaking layers of skin, thin drawn faces and haunted eyes portray a world so utterly different, so miserable, that it doesn't bear talking about.

Visiting them were leading figures in South Africa's food manufacturing and retail industries, all major supporters of Operation Hunger, which arranged the tour:

● Mervyn King, Operation Hunger chairman and executive director of Kirsh Industries.

● Johnny Frankel, joint managing director of Tiger Oats and deputy chairman of the Operation Hunger board of trustees.

● Peter Wrighton, chairman of Premier Food Industries and deputy chairman of the Premier Group.

● Wendy Ackerman, director of Pick 'n Pay and chairman Raymond Ackerman's wife.

● Gordon Hood, managing director of OK Bazaars.

● Ralph Horwitz, a director of OK Bazaars.

With them was the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

As the day wore on, the faces of the party, flown up that morning from Johannesburg, grew more drawn.

Diminutive Mrs Perlman, the remarkable woman behind Operation Hunger, chain-smoking and talking

constantly, gave them not a moment's peace as she took them into huts, clinics, schools, onto fields and into hospital wards.

She never stopped. And a hard-headed, pragmatic party which arrived slightly sceptical, left thoughtful and worried.

Stellenbosch research scientist Dr Tanya Vergnani

says that 2.9-million children under 15 in South Africa are showing visible signs of malnutrition.

This is the country's young generation — the men and women who 10 years from now will take their place in society. And right now they are suffering the permanent effects of mental and physical retardation.

Fifty-five percent of deaths in the black communities, and 45 percent in the coloured communities are children under five years old. Most of these deaths stem directly or indirectly from inadequate nutrition.

"There is a child dying of hunger every 15 minutes in this country," says Mrs Perlman, "and R25 would enable us to keep him alive, fit and

healthy for an entire year, eating one protein-rich meal a day."

Says Johnny Frankel: "The land that these people live on could never support a population this size. The effects of the drought have only made it worse. Remember, most of these communities were moved into these arid areas by force, not by choice."

"However, what's wrong with the system is not the issue here — it's the fact that they're being kept alive."

The Moabi Clinic stands in the centre of a village of the same name: the community has just recovered from an epidemic of cholera.

It's easy to see how the disease spread. A trickle of water in a ditch, about 6cm in the deepest puddle, is the wa-

ter supply. It is also home to the pigs, chickens and goats who scratch around in it, the women who wash their clothes in it, and the people living alongside who use it as a sewer.

The cholera is now in check. The human misery isn't.

Mothers and children wait outside the clinic for the Operation Hunger soup and pap. To encourage mothers and elderly people to bring as many children as possible,

A New Generation Spawned in Misery

Operation Hunger is now giving the adults a free meal as well — if they bring a child.

The faces of the children, each clutching a tin mug, an ice cream carton or a yoghurt cup, are expressionless.

Their mothers must fetch the soup powder — a thick, nourishing soya bean broth — from a collection point and prepare it over a fire, in cast-iron three-legged pots, themselves. For many of the children it is the only meal they'll have today. And they've been waiting until 5pm.

Erica Magaba says she hasn't got a husband but she's pregnant with her third child. They gave her a Depo Provera contraceptive injection at the clinic but she forgot the date when she had to go back.

Pension

Her hut has one room, an iron roof, no windows and one bed, a table, and two chairs. Her youngest child, Aaron, is two years old but looks like an 11-month-old baby. His hair is thin, red, and sparse. He can barely stand or cry.

From the ceiling hang the dried remains of three bluegill fish her 14-year-old child caught. The flesh was neatly filleted off weeks ago but the bones are being kept to be boiled up later.

Erica, through the interpreter, told the party she was living on R20 a month her

mother sent her from an old age pension.

Said a black nurse at the clinic: "I have no idea how people like that stay alive. It must be something in their make-up."

Their will to live, and Operation Hunger's vital role in the community, mean the difference between life and death.

Operation Hunger does not believe handouts are the answer.

"Our assistance programmes are designed to involve the communities — in fact to make them work for what they get," says Mrs Perlman.

Feeding schemes, although the major part of Operation Hunger's work, do not represent the entire operation. R2.1 million of the R7-million donated by the public, big business, and the American Government last year went into self-help schemes.

Agricultural consultant Rob Small, who trained at a college in England, is employed fulltime at the Jane Furse mission hospital in Lebowa.

This week, for the first time, a local tribe allowed him to till their land, demonstrating farming techniques which will make the soil more productive.

Other schemes — all imaginative, simple, and profitable — have also been started.

These include candle-making, fence-making, dress-making, weaving and vegetable gardening.

Big Business to Meet on Crisis

A FEW hundred of South Africa's top businessmen have been invited to attend a function on October 22 to learn more about Operation Hunger, the voluntary agency that quite literally means the difference between life and death for thousands of children in Northern Transvaal.

This massive effort, led by a team headed by Mr Mervyn King of Kirsh Industries and Mr Johnny Frankel, of Tiger Oats, has mobilised millions of rands not only to feed the needy, but also to introduce self-help schemes aimed at rescuing them from the poverty trap.

The organisers are eager to emphasise that the dinner, at the Sandton Sun

Hotel, will be an occasion to introduce the captains of business to the work of Operation Hunger.

Mr Frankel said yesterday that he hoped every major company would be represented, if not by its chairman or managing director, then by a senior executive.

Only R25 Keeps a Child for One Year

R25 keeps one child alive and well for one year, eating one meal a day of mealie pap with rich soya gravy.

Those are the simple figures which strike home when dealing with Operation Hunger.

The others are that one child in South Africa, a relatively affluent Third-World country, is dying of malnutrition every 15 minutes.

That 2.9-million children are showing signs of visible under-nourishment.

In 1980, OH estimated that 30 per cent of the black population in drought-stricken areas had died of malnutrition and its related diseases and a further 50 000 would probably die in the winter of 1980.

That drought has still not broken, and in fact its effects have now been exacerbated by the effects of unemployment.

"I always said the crunch would come in October or November. It's arrived," says Ina Perlman.

"Retrenchment, severance pay, a few months' unemployment benefits, and then disaster as families in the country stop receiving any money."

Operation Hunger got R7-million last year, through the intervention of concerned business organisations, the public and the American Government.

An awful lot of money.

But 652 000 is an awful lot of people who need to be fed every month.

And unless that money continues to be raised, many of them — mostly children — will simply die.

Donations can be sent to Operation Hunger, PO Box 32257, Braamfontein 2017.

CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

LIQUOR ACT CHANGE WILL BE ANOTHER BLOW TO APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 85 p 9

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

Proposed amendments to South Africa's liquor laws are soon to remove one of the pettiest racial bugbears from the apartheid system — the measure which banned blacks from eating and drinking with whites in public amenities.

Legislation will be introduced next year to rid South Africa's liquor laws of remaining racial discriminatory measures, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, recently announced.

As part of the Government's overall plan to purge racial discrimination from the statute book, the announcement effectively means that, if Parliament agrees, all establishments which sell or supply liquor to the public will be allowed at their discretion to serve people of all races.

The law will be changed merely to make the serving of all races possible. There will no legal impediment against landlords barring certain people because of their colour.

Dr de Villiers said last week that, if the proposed amendments were accepted by Parliament, "all differential measures based on race will be removed from the Liquor Act".

The most important amendments include:

- The deletion of section 72 which regulates the admission of persons to licensed premises, including hotels and restaurants.

- The substitution of section 23 to remove the reference to race in the granting of special authorisation. The substitution simultaneously provides for more flexible dealing in liquor, enabling shebeens to operate legally.

- The abolition of the need for a permit to in-

troduce more than nine litres of liquor into a black area.

- Deletion of the provision which provides for the compulsory seizure and forfeiture of liquor, vehicles and receptacles because of the possibility that they may have been involved in a contravention of the Liquor Act.

Section 72, which effectively excluded blacks from white restaurants and bars, has been the most controversial aspect of the Act.

The section made it "a special condition of an on-consumption licence ... issued in respect of any premises intended for occupation by, or the convenience of, whites ... that the licensee should not on the licensed premises sell or supply to any person who is not white any refreshments, meals or accommodation or any liquor for consumption thereon, or admit any

such persons as a guest to such premises".

But licensees could apply for an exemption to section 72, originally by means of application to the Minister who, on the advice of the Liquor Board, could grant such exemption subject to whatever conditions or restrictions he saw fit.

In more recent years this cumbersome procedure was effectively suspended and licensees could admit any person to liquor-licensed premises and obtain approval afterwards.

The deletion of section 72 now means that the right of admission is placed entirely in the hands of the licensee.

The licensee will be held responsible for the orderly management of his concern and, Dr de Villiers warned, if conditions should arise which were detrimental to the public interest, steps would be taken and the licence could even be cancelled.

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI CORRUPTION BECOMING EXPENSIVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 85 p 12

[Commentary] SINCE Ciskei was excised from South Africa, it has been all too easy for South Africans to cease worrying about the lives of its unfortunate citizens. Ravaged by drought and unemployment, Ciskeians have been getting little sympathy from neighbours suffering the same ills. But interest did pick up when Ciskei's political masters declared it a tax haven, with no income tax payable by businesses.

Now allegations of huge corruption in Ciskei have been confirmed by a one-man judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of the former Minister of Health. In a devastating report the Chief Justice of Ciskei found Dr Hendrick Beukes guilty of perjury, fraud, theft, bribery, drug-dealing and corruption. And that was in his interim report: more is to follow.

Dr Beukes arrived penniless in Ciskei and took only four years to work himself up to being President Lennox Sebe's confidant. In the Cabinet he seems to have had a finger in everything, and everything he had a finger in he corrupted.

This was not limited to health matters; the judge found it perturbing and inexplicable that Dr Beukes was involved in the new \$24 million airport, in security matters, in military activities, in building contracts, in liquor licences. Also found guilty were the present Ciskei director-general of health and some henchmen and an Israeli corporation out to make a quick buck.

President Sebe deserves recognition for opening the inquiry to the public and releasing its recommendations immediately to the Press. That might not have happened in Pretoria. But his judgment has been shown to be sadly lacking in allowing Dr Beukes to become a kingpin and to squander millions of rands of taxpayers' money.

South African taxpayers, not those of the Ciskei, have to pay for its corruption. It is time Pretoria attached more strings to the millions given to independent states for their aggrandisement, and demanded some careful auditing to protect our money from scoundrels.

CSO: 3400/242

SOUTH AFRICA

CONCERN OVER TRANSKEI DETAINEES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] **TRANSKEI has the largest number of people detained without trial after the Transvaal according to the Detainees Parents Support Group.**

Civil rights activists and academics are increasingly apprehensive about their safety with what they call Transkei's reign of terror.

The vice-president of the University of Transkei's Students Representative Council was murdered recently and another activist escaped kidnappers.

A teacher was murdered in the Umzinkulu district, boycotts and unrest have plagued schools, discontent continues at Unitra and there have been repeated reports of clashes between police and armed men.

Sitembele Zokwe was kidnapped at gunpoint from a Butterworth street, but was released to Umtata police after several hours.

Unitra vice-president Bathandwa Ndondo, left his Cala home for questioning by Security Police.

According to one academic, Mr Ndondo was last seen trying to escape from a minibus. He screamed "Help me, I am dying," as he escaped from the vehicle, but was later shot dead. Police have opened a murder docket.

In September, at least 872 people were in detention under the Public Security laws and recently included two members of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, a magistrate, several doctors, lawyers, businessmen and a cinema manager.

Deported

Since April last year, staff and students at Unitra have either been detained or deported. Last week 10 women were deported, nine of whom were said to be "non-Transkeian".

In May, 600 students from Sigogo High School were detained. In September, about 400 pupils from Cala High School were detained. And 390 Umtata Technical College students were arrested for boycotting classes.

Academics and civil rights activists are claiming cover-ups and a

South African link to the death of Ndondo. One of the murderers is alleged to be a Transkeian in the South African Police.

A prominent Umtata lawyer, Dumisa Ntsebeza, was detained while working on the cover-up.

A civil rights activist believes the escalating repression reflects growing government concern about African National Congress activity in the area.

SOUTH AFRICA

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL POLICE MAKE THEIR DEBUT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] **THE black community has the opportunity to play a decisive role in South Africa's future, regardless of what may be said by those who do not want to be part of the new dispensation.**

This was said by Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. He was speaking at a passing out parade of municipal police at Orlando Stadium recently.

Of the 140 municipal police on parade, 10 were women — the first to be trained by the only local authority training school (Soweto).

There were trainees from other councils like Alexandra, Atteridgeville, Dobsonville, Kagiso and Seeisoville (Kroonstad).

Open

Mr Badenhorst said the stage had been set by the State President and the various announcements over the last couple of months should be an indication to everybody that the Government desires to open new avenues of so-

cial, political and economic development to each group in the country.

"To reject these opportunities is to play soccer without a goal-keeper. The new dispensation has naturally come as a shock to those who have become instruments in the hands of the Soviet-inspired forces.

"As a result, we are being subjected to large scale intimidation and violence in a futile attempt to persuade our black leaders to reject the road to peace and stability," he said.

Law

The instigators of violence and militant revolution should take note that it was primarily the function of the South

African Police to maintain law and order, but they would be supported by the municipal police, he said.

In his vote of thanks, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, Soweto City Council executive committee chairman, said South Africa was at a critical stage.

While the Government was trying to bring about change, some elements were trying to bring confusion among

black people.

The enemies of blacks today were those people masquerading as "freedom fighters" who have succeeded in using "our children against us". He also hit at white liberals for using blacks for their own interests.

During the occasion, Mr Badenhorst presented trophies to Rex Machabi of Alexandra (best academic student), Ruth Mampane of Alexandra (the most promising student), Joseph Motsoaledi of Kroonstad (the best platoon leader) and Phaniel Senna of Kagiso (the best marksman).

SOUTH AFRICA

COSCO SPOKESMAN ON CELEBRATING DECADE OF BLACK RIOTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] BLACK people in this country cannot rejoice 100 years of exploitory crimes perpetrated against them, and will use their energies to commemorate a decade of the 1976 riots, instead of participating in the Johannesburg Centenary programme next year.

This was said by Mr Jefferson Lengane, spokesman of the Community Support Committee (Cosco) which is the brainchild of the Azanian People's Organisation and includes a number of other bodies, as well as prominent individuals. He said: "1986 is the year everybody, everywhere will know everything about Johannesburg — the Golden City of South Africa, as it will be celebrating its century of existence".

Cosco said the fun-fare promises to be an extravaganza that South Africans have not yet seen with over R100 million being set aside for the "wasteful events of the year-long programme." In the

100 years, white Johannesburg has enjoyed the riches, comfort, luxury and good health, while black people have been ill-rewarded, exposed to extreme poverty and exploitation.

Mr Lengane said 1986, the decade following June 1976 "brutality", is the year when black people of this country will remember the blood that flowed when Hector Peterson and many others, young and old, died as they tried to free themselves of the shackles of a slave education. Soweto can never rejoice in the celebration of Johannesburg.

Cosco has called on all members of the community, including sports people, artists, musicians, businesses and churches, not to take part in the programme, and also appealed to trade unions to help effect the call.

Mr Lengane said Cosco will also release details of a commemoration programme for black people which will coincide with the centenary celebrations.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK PUPILS' DILEMMA VIEWED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Themba Molefe in Focus column]

[Text] In two weeks thousands of matric candidates will be expected to sit for their final examinations, a daunting position at the best of times, made worse by the cloud of uncertainty hanging over them — to write or not to write.

This year there was literally no schooling in the townships, especially those affected by the state of emergency.

Pupils have either boycotted classes, languished in prisons, or been affected by the emergency regulations in other ways.

Scores of schoolchildren have stayed away from schools claiming they feared the security forces, who on many occasions barged into the school premises and arrested pupils.

Unrest

Teachers have been unable to cope with the unrest as it took its toll, making teaching a tedious job.

At the same time there have been calls to

boycott the examinations which begin on October 25. The argument: we cannot write while our colleagues are detained.

Last year the reason for calling a boycott was different: the demand was for democratically elected student representative councils.

In Soweto, for example, matric candidates were grouped at common centres and sat the examination while protected by the police. It seems this will happen again this year.

In the background is the poor performance in last year's examinations.

Out of the 78 000 candidates who wrote, only 52 percent passed. Of these a meagre 12,5 percent gained university entrance.

Mr Job Schoeman, chief liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training (DET), said last year that the poor results were caused by various factors, including the disruption of classes by agitators and a small group of troublemakers.

Yesterday Mr Schoeman had a similar misgiving.

Warn

He said although this year schooling was almost impossible in the townships the disruptions were caused by a small group of pupils who were not ready for the examinations.

"They want to rob others of a chance to write and the DET is prepared to see to the smooth running of the examinations."

Mr Schoeman also warned pupils: "The country's economy needs qualified young blacks to fill the positions that want skilled people. It is up to those

who want to write not to be short-sighted and ignore the small groups of intimidators."

But so much is happening in the townships.

Many candidates are caught between two decisions: if they write, will they be safe from "intimidation" and if they do not what does the future hold?

Fear

Two candidates expressed fear and disgust at the chain of events which have put them in this dilemma.

Sonto Mngadi (18), of Mofolo, Soweto, said: "We have been warned by certain youths that we will have our homes set on fire if we sit the examinations. I do not know how serious the threat is but reviewing this year of unrest I am just afraid of my future."

"I am also not sure whether I am ready for the examinations because I did very little learning this year. But I just want to be given a chance to try my luck."

Sonnyboy Morolo (19) of Molapo, Soweto, said: "I admit that many pupils are in jail and will not write the exams but

arrangements can be made when they are released."

"If we do not sit examinations this year I am afraid there will be chaos next year."

Sonnyboy said schools will be overcrowded and many would be left stranded and this would only serve to exacerbate the schools' crisis.

He is determined to sit this year's examinations even under police protection.

Mr Schoeman said examination standards were strictly controlled

by the Joint Matriculation Board and anybody who wrote and passed would be accorded the qualifications to see him through to university.

But parents feel otherwise. Many have called for the matric examinations to be postponed.

Mr Isaac Mogase, president of the Soweto Civic Association which is making preparations for parents, pupils, teachers and the community to meet in an attempt to resolve the schools problem, said he felt examinations should be postponed.

Black pupils are caught in a trap and as Mr Schoeman aptly put it yesterday: black education has become politicised — to the detriment of the black child.

This assumption, meanwhile, can be described as too true, if the matric results for all races last year are considered. Whites performed better than other race groups, with blacks lagging at the bottom rung as always.

Also, all candidates, race notwithstanding, sit the same examinations set by the Joint Matriculation Board and the Department of National Education, now called Education and Culture.

In the Transvaal only last year, 92 percent of white children passed with 8 685 obtaining distinctions.

Forty percent of the total 86,6 percent of Indian candidates who passed gained university exemption while 72,5

percent of the coloured matriculants passed.

In the Western Cape there are rumblings of discontent as almost all coloured schools stand empty. Signs there too are ominous.

White schools have never experienced unrest problems and the Indian children still go to school normally.

The question should be repeated. What is really going on in black education and when will some light be shed on the whole morass?

SOUTH AFRICA

'PEACE TALKS', 'NATIONAL CONVENTION' BECOME DIVISIVE ISSUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text] Enthusiastic proponents of political peace talks have been frustrated by the refusal of leaders of most popular — and predominantly black — organisations to take up seats at the conference table.

No one can doubt that those behind initiatives, such as supporters of the Convention Alliance, are serious about drawing as wide a range of opinion as possible into their drive for political negotiation.

But, equally, no one can claim that they have so far gained meaningful participation from popular black organisations or figures.

Initiatives of the Convention Alliance and exhortations by British parliamentarians fail to take into account the distinct and binding pecking order which exists in non-parliamentary politics, and the shifting agenda of popular organisations.

Years of white rule seem to have blunted sensitivities to the clear pyramid of authority which exists in non-parliamentary politics. No doubt South Africa's extensive security laws have contributed to this — for, as surveys and pronouncements by prominent personalities reveal, the African National Congress, though outlawed, stands at the head of this hierarchy of recognition.

A roundup of political surveys shows that the ANC, despite its illegal status, consistently commands more support in the townships than any other organisation. South African business leaders, in contrast to their parliamentary counterparts, seem to have taken account of this.

The Star in three polls aimed at pinpointing which black political body has the strongest support and which leader is the most popular, found that the ANC and Nelson Mandela were way ahead. In the political organisation polls the ANC cornered 40 percent of the votes in 1981 and 34 percent in 1983. The support for Mandela was similarly impressive. In 1981, 76 percent of the people polled voted him the most popular leader, 82 percent in 1983 and 73 percent in 1985.

Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi polled 39 percent in 1981, 22 percent in 1983 and five percent in 1985.

Next in popularity after Mandela were: 1981 — Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Civic Association; 1983 — Dr Motlana and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front; and 1985 — Nobel Laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu.

A recent poll by the Institute for Black Research and the Community Agency for Social Inquiry confirms the ANC and Mandela rankings, with 31 percent support for Mandela and the ANC. Bishop Tutu gained 16 percent of the vote while 14 percent went to the UDF and other "radical" organisations. The Nationalist Government and Inkatha/Chief Buthelezi polled eight percent apiece.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer's 1984 survey shows an inverted pattern in Natal where Inkatha led with 54 percent support.

But the law ensures that no mass based, openly functioning political organisation can afford to promote the ends of the ANC. So political organisations and popular leaders have tended

to tread a political tightrope — staying carefully away from actions that might be interpreted as promoting the ANC itself.

Bishop Tutu, who has specifically distanced himself from the armed struggle of the ANC, nevertheless told a crowd of more than 9 000 in Soweto early this year he regarded Mandela, Walter Sisulu and the exiled Oliver Tambo as legitimate leaders of South Africa.

Leading UDF figures presently stand accused, among other things, of furthering the aims of the ANC. It remains for the Supreme Courts of Natal and the Transvaal to decide whether there is substance to these charges. But it is a matter of record that UDF spokesmen have denied links with the ANC although Mandela, Sisulu and other jailed figures in the former Congress Alliance serve as patrons of the front.

The UDF has not adopted the Freedom Charter, which became the political programme of the ANC some months after its adoption at the Congress of the People in 1955. But the front's more political goal of democracy in a non-racial, unitary South Africa certainly does not contradict the Charter in any way.

The pecking order exists in non-parliamentary politics as surely as it does in parliamentary politics — despite the fact that there are no elections to establish the status of parties.

Yet white mainstream politicians and Western visitors generally do not take note of this informally established hierarchy. Often the first allies they seek out in the black community are those who flout the pecking order by declaring themselves outright opponents of the ANC — the clearest example being Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement.

The introduction of homeland leaders into the peace talks movement while the ANC remains banned and its leaders exiled and jailed; while half the UDF leadership has been immobilised by government action, shows up the peace initiatives as lacking in true representation of the country's people as a whole.

A second factor confounding the peace talks campaign is the fact that

the extra-parliamentary political agenda has changed dramatically in the last year. With violent conflict sweeping the townships the quest for talks has taken second place to demands for what in effect is a ceasefire. When Operation Palmiet was launched a year ago, with a military force of 7 000 occupying Sebokeng and arresting hundreds mostly for pass law offences, the UDF, the South African Council of Churches and the Azanian People's Organisation said civil war had been declared and civilians had been placed in a state of siege.

Lutheran Dean Tshenuwani Simon Farisani explained recently on behalf of more than 150 theologians and churchmen that the concept of a "ceasefire" implied not only the formal cessation of aggression between the ANC and Pretoria.

It also meant an end to troops and riot police in the townships; an end to detention of political leaders; an end to jailing for political offences; and an end to the ban on opposition political organisations.

In the eyes of spokesmen for the disenfranchised the imperative is to end violence — and that, they make very clear, comes a long way before talking peace.

SOUTH AFRICA

ATTITUDES OF BLACKS ON VIOLENCE DIVIDED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

Nearly half the blacks in South Africa belonging to religious groups do not regard violence as irreconcilable with their religious views.

This is the finding of a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) report on religion in inter-group relations.

But it also found that there were those — in religious communities — who regard violence as permissible in maintaining the status quo and suppressing revolt.

The report said that civil war in South Africa, including the unthinkable prospect of followers of the same religious tradition facing one another from opposing camps, did not appear to be merely a theoretical possibility.

The report was released in Pretoria yesterday.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Its main finding was that while the common, underlying values in religion were potentially the strongest bridging factor between groups in the country's "deeply segmented society", in fact it at present often played a "divisive, destructive" role because particular groups' interests were served by specific churches at the expense of other groups.

Examples in South African history of this were the virtual integration of the British missionary effort during the colonial period with the interests of the British Empire, and the close similarity between the religious values and attitudes advocated by the Dutch Reformed Church and the

basic philosophy underpinning the National Party's policy before and after it came into power in 1948.

"The latest example of a close relationship between religious values and group interests is the rise of black theology, where the 'black cause' is interpreted in the light of the biblical motive of liberation," the report said.

"An extreme example of polarisation is to be found in attitudes regarding violence. Although there are pacifist trends among religious groups, it appears that 45 percent of the blacks do not regard violence as irreconcilable with their religious views.

"On the one hand, there are those who regard violence as permissible in maintaining the status quo and in the suppression of revolt.

"On the other hand, there are those who feel that religious movements could resort to violence if there were no other means available to achieve justice.

"It would seem that civil war in South Africa is not merely a theoretical possibility, including the unthinkable prospect of followers of the same religious tradition facing one another from opposing camps."

The researchers underscored "the serious and fundamental task religious leaders and communities have to de-idolise and de-absolutise religion in the way that it is interpreted by any one group". — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAAN CHURCHES' ROLE DIVISIVE SAYS HSRC REPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Afrikaans churches had neglected their task of keeping people sensitive to and aware of the need to have a society based on human values, an HSRC report on religion in intergroup relations in South Africa has found.

"Whites on the whole are extraordinarily insensitive to the suffering which existing social structures inflict on those who are not white," the report, released in Pretoria yesterday, said.

"It is the task of religion to ensure that the people in a society remain sensitive to human suffering."

The report's main finding was that religion in South Africa had the potential to play a constructive role in bridging gaps in the country's deeply segmented society, but that this was untapped at present, with churches often playing a divisive, destructive role by serving particular groups' interests at the expense of others.

Traditionally, it said, there had been wide differences between the Afrikaans and English churches on the issue of human rights.

"Recently, however, human rights have featured more prominently as an issue in the Afrikaans churches."

Agreement also existed between theological and so-called secular views, although problems arose when specific content was given to these abstract terms.

An example was that all the major churches agreed racism was a sin but that opinions differed sharply as to what qualified as racism in South African society.

The report said research suggested human rights priorities could be formulated within the following guidelines: the right to life; the right to fully express one's humanity and the right to a decent quality of life.

These guidelines had direct consequences for such aspects of South African life as the Mixed Marriages Act (since repealed), the Group Areas Act, influx control, ownership of land, property rights and housing, equal education opportunities and security legislation.

— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/243

SOUTH AFRICA

INVESTIGATIONS SAYS RELIGION COULD BECOME STRONG COHESIVE FORCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Religion in South Africa is the single largest factor between the various groups in the country and has the potential to be one of the strongest cohesive forces in a deeply segmented society.

But this "untapped" potential remains inactive, with the result that at the moment religion is often playing a divisive rather than a cohesive role.

These are the findings of a working committee of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation into intergroup relations and social change in South Africa.

The team of researchers under the chairmanship of Professor G C Oosthuizen of the University of Durban-Westville warned the "political decision-makers" of the "destructive consequences of polarisation in South Africa, which is becoming more intense and dangerous, not the least within religious communities."

Also, churches had a heavy responsibility to "build bridges in a deeply segmented society and to provide the context where conflicting perspectives can be confronted with one another without necessarily erupting".

Their report, which urged further research into the role of religion in South Africa, was released in Pretoria yesterday.

Although the report showed religion as often playing a divisive role in South African society, it also indicated the existence of "a remarkable consensus on fundamental religious values which could serve as a basis for constructive relations."

UNKNOWN

According to the 1980 census, 77 percent of South Africans claimed, nominally at least, to be Christian, with the

largest single religious groupings being those of the so-called black indigenous churches (20 percent) and a large "unknown" one (18 percent).

Just over 51 percent of South Africa's population did not belong to any of the mainstream Western Christian churches, although most of the world's greatest historical religious traditions were represented.

A "striking feature" was the rapid growth of the black indigenous churches, whose membership increased from about two million in 1960 to almost six million in 1980, or by about 300 percent.

"They now number 36 percent of all black Christians and one out of every five of the total black population belongs to one of these churches," the report said, adding that official recognition here could have an important stabilising effect on society.

"Most of them exhibit a disinclination to be involved in conventional political activity."

This did not mean they had no socio-political options or significance, but that their socio-political role was a complex one which could not be understood in conventional political terms.

'APOLITICAL'

The black indigenous churches at present remained an unknown factor in the South African context.

"Although apolitical at the moment in terms of conventional political options, in a situation of social confrontation, this may change overnight to a more radical attitude," said the report.

The 230-page report dealt at length with the "ambivalent" role of religion and the "reasonable expectation" that

common allegiance to one religious tradition should serve as a "powerful cohesive force in intergroup relations," but which was contradicted by evidence that religion in fact often played a divisive role.

Religion could be used to either initiate or facilitate social change, or to counter this.

In some groups, certain denominations in the Afrikaans-speaking white reformed tradition for example, their position in society was experienced as relatively favourable and a maintenance of the status quo was preferred.

In such a case, religion functioned as a factor countering social change, while in others, where groups experienced their position as unfavourable or disadvantaged, religion became a "powerful stimulus for social change".

The ambivalence of religion's role

could also be seen when it identified with the problems of suffering and where it could have either a constructive or conflict-generating effect.

In spite of the conflict-generating potential, however, the report also produced considerable evidence of the constructive role religion played in intergroup relations. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/243

SOUTH AFRICA

GERMAN INDUSTRY HOPES TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO IN SOUTH AFRICA

Firms Perform Balancing Act

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 13 Sep 85 pp 25-26

[Article by Hans Otto Eglau: "Balancing Act on the Powder Keg" / German Firms in South Africa Do Not Yet Consider Withdrawal]

[Text] Marcus Bierich, chairman of Robert Bosch GmbH management, quickly spread the good news around: the chief of the enterprise announced on the press ticker at the end of last week that in his South African plant in Brits, not far from Johannesburg, the predominantly black employees had been granted the highest hourly wages in all of the region in a wage contract negotiated only hours before.

Agreement was only reached in the early hours of 6 September, after tough, and in its final phase dramatic, wrangling. The negotiations, started in July between the local Bosch management and the mixed-race trade union "Metal and Allied Workers Union" (MAWU), threatened to fail when the Germans, after two previous work stoppages, simply locked out the 500 angry workers who barricaded themselves in protest in the factory canteen. Only upon orders from the Bosch home office in Stuttgart did the factory management relent; it rehired all employees, waiving disciplinary measures, and calmed things down with a wage settlement unthinkable in normal times.

The events at Bosch are not unique in the midst of a volatile situation, additionally charged by sanctions announced from outside and economic emergency measures from within. Only in July were there similar moves in the five South African Siemens plants. MAWU, influenced heavily by grass-roots democracy and largely unpredictable, which is one of four trade unions active at Siemens, insisted on direct wage negotiations with the German multinational managers. Siemens, on the other hand, is a member of the "Industrial Council" which functions as the official party to a collective agreement, and as the "court supplier" of telephone exchanges and other high-tech products ordered by public authorities, it can hardly sheer away from it. In order to contain the conflict, the plant management--considered too strict even by well-meaning observers--first of all fired instantly 1,300 out of a total of 6,000 employees, a common practice in the Cape republic. Only after lengthy negotiations and arbitration proceedings did the Siemens representatives gradually rehire the fired personnel, except for a hard core of 14 ringleaders.

VW, after Siemens the largest German employer in the apartheid state and with its production located in the midst of the politically hot region around Port Said, had to live through a strike in July, also. Some of the black shop stewards, elected as trade union negotiators by the workers, had been picked up by the police in their townships for interrogations before work started. In protest, a large number of the workers went on strike.

The attempt by militant political groups to carry their activities against the Botha regime also into the branch establishments of multinational firms, confronts the shop stewards with difficult problems. Generally, they make every effort to keep violent disturbances away from their factories through cautious cooperation with the plant managers. On the other hand, they can no longer afford to ignore the danger of becoming the target of attacks by radical Blacks as collaborators, should the tensions grow worse. One safety valve, to let off political steam in the factories, is the short work stoppages (stay-aways) which the plant management--often discreetly forewarned--suffers without disciplinary measures as a form of force majeure.

At present, no one has a better formula than the tactic of maneuvering somehow, in the hope of calmer times. Even managers with decades of experience in South Africa shrug their shoulders helplessly when asked about future developments. So far, none of the German enterprises active in the Boer state think of retreat, or at least not in public. At a meeting last week of representatives of firms involved in South Africa at the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI) in Cologne, the touchy subject of divestment was taboo. The firms will hardly falter in this attitude because of U.S. sanctions imposed by President Reagan last weekend, particularly since Bonn continues to refrain from making specific demands on industry.

The FRG, with more than DM 2 billion in direct investments, 283 branches of German firms, and as the employer of almost 50,000 people, is the third-largest foreign economic factor at the Cape, after the United States and England. As such, it is under particularly critical observation in the worldwide protest against apartheid. But apart from the United States, where black organizations and the churches strongly push the government into action, public pressure in the FRG so far has stayed within modest limits. The small group of Protestant women which, year after year, adds a little color to the general meeting of the Dresdner Bank, attracted hardly any crowds this time, despite the topicality of the subject. In 1981, the second-largest German financial institution lost its position as banker of the World Council of Churches in Geneva because of its financial relations with South Africa.

Even among the trade unions, advocates of strong sanctions or even a total withdrawal of German industry have remained in the minority. But the line between hardliners and pragmatists even cuts through the DGB board of directors, as became clear at the last meeting of the European Trade Union Association, when DGB chief Ernst Breit and IG Metall [Metalworkers Union] chairman Hans Mayr, who is reserved on this question, got into a volatile dispute.

The large individual trade unions, particularly the unions of the chemical, paper, and ceramics workers in addition to the metalworkers, prefer a quiet but all the more efficient reform strategy to spectacular actions and resonant resolutions. In close cooperation with the works

councils of the German parent companies and the local black trade unions, they have urged in recent years, but without success, the gradual elimination of racial discrimination in the factories.

As a means of pressure, they are well served by the code of behavior passed in 1977 by the EC foreign ministers, urging South African subsidiaries of European enterprises to improve the living and working conditions of their black employees. Meanwhile, particularly in the factories of large public corporations codetermined in the FRG, the discriminatory treatment of Whites and Blacks has been noticeably reduced as a consequence of joint initiatives by works councils, trade unions, and personnel chiefs in German corporation headquarters. Six years ago, the ratio between white and black incomes was 4:1; this difference has now been lowered to 3.6:1.

The young South African trade unions in particular, are hardly interested in seeing German industry withdraw, the hoped-for effect on the apartheid regime being highly uncertain, anyway. It is not only that thousands of black workers would lose their jobs and probably would not find new ones: only through international cooperation with their colleagues in the native countries of the multinationals represented in South Africa do they get the chance to move successfully against racial discrimination in the factories, get professional training for black colleagues in modern work places, and avoid political obstruction of their work by the authorities.

In June, the Pretoria government permitted two leading trade unionists to travel to the FRG where, with the protective assistance of the Chemical Workers Union, they brought to the Hamburg management of Norddeutsche Affinerie complaints about discriminatory treatment of black workers in its subsidiary, Transvaal Alloys.

The fact that none of the leading German firms at the Cape want to call it quits for political reasons does not mean, however, that things will go on as before in the country that until recently had been highly praised for its stability and great future. High indebtedness, withdrawal of credit, especially by U.S. banks, and not least of all the country's troublesome economic situation itself will exclude South Africa for some time to come from the circle of investment countries. Having come out from under the shadow of the worldwide recession much later than most other national economies, the Boer republic still has an inflation rate of 16 percent, despite the government's austerity policy. Since many firms have taken up short-term loans in foreign currencies in order to avoid high interest rates of sometimes more than 20 percent, the recent drop in the exchange rate of the rand created a particularly unpleasant situation for them.

From the viewpoint of German investors, the situation on the totally overloaded automobile market has become especially threatening. The number of car registrations during the first half of 1985 dropped by 35 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. At the moment, hardly anyone in this sector makes any money because, in the battle for a share of the market, price reductions of up to 30 percent are common. To make

ends meet half-way, on 6 September BMW closed its factory in Rosslyn near Pretoria for 5 weeks of special vacations.

The competitive battle has become even tougher below the luxury car class. VW, whose market share had been 25 percent at one time, lost ground, and mostly to the Japanese; its market share dropped to a historic low of 9 percent, and is about 15 percent at present. If German firms should one day shift into reverse gear, it will hardly be for political reasons, but solely economic.

Siemens Holds Steady Course

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 Sep 85 pp 182-187

[Interview with Werner F. Zieler, Siemens manager in Johannesburg, by SPIEGEL editor Paul M. Schumacher, at the Siemens branch in Johannesburg: "There Are Some Sleepless Nights"]

[Text] Schumacher: Mr. Zieler, South Africa's economy is in a deep recession. The large German automotive firms had to go to shortened work shifts and close some factories. How is business with Siemens, the largest German enterprise in South Africa?

Zieler: We are in the fortunate position that at present, all five of our factories are working peacefully and reasonably, although with some friction.

Schumacher: Siemens has no plans to go to shortened work shifts?

Zieler: During the past two years we were forced to undertake extraordinarily difficult reductions in manpower. This was not only due to the economic situation. If there should be fluctuations, we will introduce shorter shifts rather than dismiss more people.

Schumacher: How many of your employees were hit by the reductions?

Zieler: When I arrived in South Africa 3 years ago, we had 8,000 employees; now there are 6,500. This is also partly due to the fact that for various products we switched to modern electronic systems.

Schumacher: Recently you had a 2-week strike?

Zieler: It was settled before the original causes of the strike were eliminated, because we remained reasonable partners in dialogue. Lastly, the Metal Workers Union and the Allied Workers Union followed economic reason and the pressure of their own members.

Schumacher: Or was it the firing of 1,240 Siemens workers which forced the settlement?

Zieler: No. Even before the end of the strike we had already agreed to reinstate the dismissed workers. At first we said: yes, you are fired, and whoever wants to work and earn his bread with us can submit an application. That gave us latitude for the negotiations. We knew from the very beginning that reinstatement, not new hiring, would be the answer. No one suffered any losses. Of course, trade unions in South Africa have one weakness--they have no strike fund, and that was also a factor. They have no support funds because the membership dues are so low.

Schumacher: Black trade unions claim that there is method behind mass firings such as at Siemens.

Zieler: This does not apply to Siemens. We did not reduce our work force in connection with the strike. For economic reasons we had to do that a while before, but in those cases we paid considerable social insurance benefits. Such personnel adjustments now and then are, unfortunately, unavoidable. In industry, there are certain necessities which say: either one maintains the business, or one goes bankrupt. In a recession, frequently one can get breathing space only through personnel, that is, one can adjust to the earnings situation only through personnel reduction in order to keep the greater number of jobs secure.

Schumacher: There is a big difference between securing the existence of a business through personnel reduction and firing without notice, even if it was justified in form.

Zieler: An entrepreneur is faced with the madly difficult task of preserving a business and remaining humane at the same time. There are some sleepless nights.

Schumacher: Is Siemens considering divestment, or a stop in investments? Some black leaders believe that large corporations like Siemens could force the government to reform apartheid through such considerations.

Zieler: I do not adhere to the theory that, through divestment, one can change the entire structure of the country. It makes everything so bad that in the end, there is only collapse. Whoever wants that has found the right way with divestment.

Schumacher: So Siemens continues to invest?

Zieler: We have neither plans for divestment, nor great plans for investment. In a recessionary phase when existing capacities are more than sufficient, one is dreadfully concerned with finally getting some work. Our investment considerations are determined by economic criteria, not political ones.

Schumacher: Investment without taking into consideration the political situation? You can't be serious.

Zieler: I am willing to concede this: if the economy were in a phase of great upswing so that, from an economic viewpoint, we really should have to invest, but the political situation would present a risk, then one would have to consider if we should not be cautious for political reasons.

Schumacher: At the present time, then, the question of new investments does not arise for you?

Zieler: Correct, because an economy seldom moves upward when the political situation is unstable.

Schumacher: Because of the political unrest, several foreign banks have decided to give South Africa no further loans. Doesn't that make you think?

Zieler: The fact that the new banking situation came overnight seems to indicate a strangely concerted action.

Schumacher: How so?

Zieler: Public opinion has put strong pressure on enterprises like the Chase Manhattan Bank. No one can then afford to say: I'll stick faithfully to South Africa.

Schumacher: In this country, foreign industry representatives living here and the government are in strange agreement: one feels misunderstood by public opinion abroad. It is frequently said that it is all the media's fault. What did foreign public opinion contribute so that Blacks in the townships mounted the barricades against apartheid?

Zieler: Public opinion in the world shows clearly noticeable traits of hysteria. Lastly, it lacks an analysis of the situation here. I regret that it largely lacks constructive elements. One criticizes conditions--and I have nothing against that--which even the government is quite aware of.

Schumacher: Being aware, perhaps, but evidently one does not draw the conclusion to abolish apartheid.

Zieler: I do not dispute that apartheid is seen as morally reprehensible. Apartheid is economically destructive and stands in the way of building a healthy economy. In the last analysis, this can only be carried out by a population that has been given hope. It can't be done without civil rights. This realization has penetrated the leadership class, government, administration, and industry to such an extent that the critical contribution of world opinion is no longer needed on that which is called apartheid.

Schumacher: Other countries are to ignore the most recent events of bloodshed in South Africa?

Zieler: Onesidedness is quite noticeable in public opinion abroad and in the media. I am not against criticism being directed against apartheid. But criticism is not directed against those who make no constructive contributions. Why doesn't someone say quite clearly to the militant liberation movement, the African National Congress, that the Western world does not hold with subversive, revolutionary tactics, because otherwise a dialogue with the present government is unthinkable?

Schumacher: A leading German industry representative like yourself, what chances do you see for a peaceful solution in South Africa?

Zieler: I am not a clairvoyant. But: the gross national product in South Africa per capita is only one-fifth of what we have in Germany. At the moment when political rights are given to the Blacks, one awakens justified hopes for an apportionment of appropriate shares of the GNP among a population majority which has felt itself disadvantaged for many years. This can only be done through enormous increases--which is unlikely on the basis of the educational level of the black population--, or through redistribution. This will make those poorer who are the supporting pillars of industry. Many will emigrate then.

Schumacher: Even now, Whites are emigrating because of the uncertain political and economic future.

Zieler: It doesn't matter which adherents of what political ideology emigrate; it weakens the economy. The mines, the backbone of the economy, cannot do without capable Whites.

Schumacher: And what about capable Blacks?

Zieler: In our training program for apprentices we have 30 percent Blacks and 70 percent Whites. That is a disappointingly small number of Blacks. The reason: we do not get enough black applicants with sufficient education.

Schumacher: Under apartheid, Blacks only get a second-rate education.

Zieler: Exactly. But whoever considers political equality must be aware that he automatically provokes the natural and undeniable wish of Blacks for economic equality. At present, only 0.7 percent of all Blacks have completed high school or better. It is 47 percent among Whites. So it cannot be expected that Blacks make the same contribution to the GNP.

Schumacher: Does Siemens do anything special for Blacks?

Zieler: Our 30 percent share of black apprentices compares with statistics of 6.5 percent in all other training enterprises in South Africa. We are proud of that. Our wages are considerably higher than usual in industry, and we are extremely progressive in social insurance benefits.

Schumacher: What do you do to counteract the fact that for many Blacks, capitalism equals apartheid?

Zieler: We must enlighten and teach, through contact with our trade unions. Foreign influence has an aggravating effect here, also. For example, IG Metall, behind closed doors, calls for their colleagues of the local Metal Workers Union to be reasonable, but they never say it in public.

Schumacher: Sometime you could talk that way, enlightening and teaching, perhaps with opposition groups outside the trade unions, such as the avowedly non-violent United Democratic Front.

Zieler: I have no contact whatsoever with these groups.

Schumacher: Just so.

Zieler: With the government, also, we speak primarily through our employer associations, Assocom [Association of Chambers of Commerce] and FCI [Federated Chamber of Industries]. They make known the opinion of trade, industry and business in a very active form.

Schumacher: So Siemens sees itself in South Africa for many more years?

Zieler: The firm of Siemens was founded in 1847. In Germany alone, it lived through I don't know how many political systems. I am not saying, survived. And I am also not saying, lived with every system. The firm of Siemens fulfills its very specific role, that is, to produce and distribute electro-technical products, deliver good quality, and thus to do justice to human needs which must be considered just as sacred and must be cherished just as much as satisfying civil and political rights.

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CS0: 3420/3

SOUTH AFRICA

SETTLEMENTS BANK MEETING SPARKS GERMAN YOUTH PROTEST

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 85 p 22

[Text] Frankfurt (dpa/vwd)--The bank for International Settlements (BIS) met yesterday for its routine session in Basel. According to information of Frankfurt banking circles, South Africa's central bank chief Gerhard de Kock also participates in the two-day deliberations. As the German Federal Bank in Frankfurt confirmed in response to an inquiry, Federal Bank President Karl Otto Poehl also participates in this session. He had met the colleague from South Africa last Friday evening in Frankfurt. De Kock's participation, however, was not confirmed by the BIS.

As could be further ascertained from banking circles in Frankfurt, de Kock had conducted separate talks with the German banks prior to the meeting with Poehl. In these talks the priority interest of the central bank governor from South Africa was to convert short-term credits to a longer period. However, thus far nothing tangible has as yet come out of these talks. South Africa owes the German banks an estimated 1.8 billion U.S. dollars. An important role is also assigned to the BIS meeting in Basel against the background of the not yet successful talks. Banking circles assume that in this connection granting of credits could be agreed against gold collateral.

The Social Democratic youth organization--Young Socialists in the SPD--had requested credit banking to stop selling Krugerrand gold coins and to end all credit relations with South Africa. It is stated in an appeal to the SPD groups in the Kreis councils and city councils that the elected local Social Democratic representatives have also been so challenged. The apartheid system is being stabilized by the sale of Krugerrand gold coins by the Kreis and city savings banks. The SPD members in the board of directors of the savings banks are also called upon to propose stopping the sale of these coins.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FEW GERMAN FIRMS PLAN TO DIVEST DESPITE ECONOMIC SETBACKS

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 13 Sep 85 pp 25-26

[Article by Otto Eglau: "Balancing Act on the Powder Keg"]

[Text] Marcus Bierich, managing director of Robert Bosch GmbH, quickly let the good news be known: the company head spread via press wire the announcement that the predominantly Black work force at Brits, his South African plant near Johannesburg, had been granted the highest hourly wage in the entire region in a wage agreement that had been negotiated only hours earlier.

The settlement came about only after a tough struggle that turned dramatic in its final phase early on the morning of 6 September. The negotiations between the local Bosch management and the racially mixed "Metal and Allied Workers Union" (MAWU), which had begun in July, threatened to collapse when the Germans locked out the 500 outraged employees after two earlier walkouts, and the group barricaded itself in the plant cafeteria in protest. Only on instructions from Bosch headquarters in Stuttgart did the plant management finally give way, rehiring all the workers while relinquishing disciplinary measures, and restoring calm with a wage agreement that would scarcely be conceivable in normal times.

The events at Bosch, occurring amidst a politically intensified situation that has been further burdened by announcements of sanctions abroad and economic emergency measures within South Africa, are not unique. Similar incidents took place in the five South African Siemens plants. The background to this was that the hard-to-predict MAWU, which is strongly influenced by participatory democracy and is only one of a total of four unions active at Siemens, insisted on direct wage negotiations with the German multinational managers. However, Siemens belongs to the "Industrial Council," which functions as the official wage negotiator for management, and with which Siemens, the main supplier of telephone switchboards and other high-tech products in the public domain, could break rank only with difficulty. In order to limit the conflict, the plant management, which even well-meaning observers consider to be overly rigid, dismissed nearly 1300 of the 6000 employees without notice--a perfectly common practice in Cape Province. Only after lengthy negotiations and an arbitration procedure did the governors at

Siemens gradually rehire the dismissed workers, except for a solid core of 14 ringleaders.

Volkswagen, after Siemens the largest German employer in the apartheid state and with its production right in the middle of the politically hot region surrounding Port Elizabeth, also had to endure a strike in July. Some of the Black shop stewards, who were elected by the work force as union negotiators, were picked up in their townships by police for questioning before the start of work. Large parts of the work force subsequently laid down their work in protest.

The attempt by militant political groups to take their activities against the Botha regime into the branches of multinational firms is presenting the shop stewards with difficult problems. They are indeed generally at pains to keep violent rioting away from their plants through cautious cooperation with the plant managers. On the other hand, it is becoming increasingly impossible for them to ignore the danger that they themselves could become the target of attacks by radical Blacks as collaborators, should tension be heightened. One outlet for draining off political pressure in the plants is the short-term walkouts (stay-aways), which the plant managers, who are usually discretely forewarned, allow to pass by without disciplinary measures as a sort of higher violence.

At this point, no one has a better formula than the strategy of somehow maneuvering through in hopes of calmer days. Even managers with decades of experience in South Africa shrug helplessly when asked about further developments. Not one of the German firms active in South Africa is thinking about pulling out yet, at least not openly. At a gathering of representatives of firms involved in South Africa held last week at the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI) in Cologne, the sensitive topic of disinvestment was taboo. The companies could also hardly waver in this position because of the U.S. sanctions imposed by Ronald Reagan over the weekend, especially since Bonn wants to continue holding back on concrete demands directed at the economy.

It is true that the FRG, which with direct investments of over DM 2 billion, 283 company branches and the employer of nearly 50,000 people is after the United States and Great Britain the third largest foreign economic factor in South Africa, is being viewed with particular criticism in the worldwide protest against segregation. And yet unlike in America, where black organizations and the churches in particular are forcefully pressing the government to action, public pressure in the FRG has thus far been held within moderate limits. The small group of Protestant women who year after year lend color to the general meeting of Dresdner Bank with their protest against segregation was scarcely able to draw a notably large crowd this time, despite the timeliness of the topic. The second largest German credit institution had been kicked out of its position as the bank for the World Council of Churches in Geneva in 1981 because of its financial ties to South Africa.

Even in the labor unions, the advocates of severe sanctions all the way up to a total pullout by German industry have up to now remained a minority. The fact that the line between hard-liners and pragmatists nevertheless even runs

through the national executive board of the DGB [German Federation of Labor] became clear during the most recent session of the European Federation of Labor when DGB chief Ernst Breit and the chairman of the Metalworkers Union, Hans Mayr, who is restrained in this issue, fiercely locked horns.

The big individual unions, besides the Metalworkers in particular the Chemical Workers, Paper Workers and Ceramics Workers Unions, prefer a silent, and for that reason all the more efficient reform strategy to spectacular actions and melodious resolutions. In close cooperation with the factory committees of the German parent companies and with the local Black unions, they have in recent years pushed unsuccessfully for the gradual elimination of racial discrimination in the companies.

A means of pressure in this is available to them in particular in the form of the code of behavior adopted in 1977 by EEC foreign ministers which encourages South African branches of European companies to improve the work and living conditions of Black employees. Especially in the plants of the large corporations with worker comanagement in the FRG, differential treatment of Whites and Blacks has in the meantime been noticeably dismantled as a result of joint initiatives by industrial councils, labor unions and the head of personnel at the German company headquarters. If the ratio between the monthly income of Whites and Blacks was 4 to 1 only 6 years ago, this difference has in the meantime shrunk to 3.6 to 1.

The new South African unions in particular are scarcely interested in a withdrawal of German industry, an act that could at any rate have a less-than-hoped-for effect on the apartheid regime. Not only would thousands of Black workers lose their jobs and hardly be able to find new ones; it is only through international cooperation with their colleagues in the native countries of the multinationals active in South Africa that they have the chance to take successful action against racial discrimination in the companies, make Black workers professionally competent in the modern workplace and escape political roadblocks in their work erected by government authorities.

In this way, Pretoria allowed two union leaders to travel in June to the FRG, where, with the solicitous assistance of the Chemical Workers Union, they lodged a complaint with the company management of the Norddeutsche Affinerie in Hamburg concerning the discriminatory treatment of Black workers at its Transvaal Alloys branch.

The fact that none of the leading German companies in South Africa want to throw in the towel out of political reasons does not at all mean that everything will proceed as normal in the country that until only recently was highly praised for its stability and promise for the future. The high level of debt, the withdrawal of credit, especially by American banks, and not least of all the poor state of the country's economy are taking South Africa out of the circle of countries for investment. Having emerged from the shadow of the worldwide recession much later than most national economies, South Africa still records a rate of inflation of 16 percent, despite its government's policy of austerity. Because many firms have accepted short-term credit in foreign currency due to interest rates sometimes as high as 20 percent, the

latest erosion of the rand has put them in a particularly unpleasant situation.

The situation in the overcrowded automobile market in particular has, in the view of German investors, become threateningly worse. The number of licenses fell in the first half of 1985 by 35 percent in comparison to the same period last year. Practically no one in this branch of industry is making any money any more because of the struggle for a share of the market, resulting in price reductions of up to 30 percent. In order to somehow get by, BMW closed its plant in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, for 5 weeks beginning 6 September.

Even stiffer is the competition below the luxury class of automobiles. To the benefit of the Japanese in particular, the Volkswagen market share, which was once 25 percent, has landed at about 15 percent after a historic low of 9 percent. Should German companies some day decide to pull out, it will scarcely be out of political, but rather out of purely economic reasons.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SIEMENS EXECUTIVE DOUBTS BLACK GAINS THROUGH RADICAL REFORM

West Berlin TAGESZEITUNG in German 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Siemens executive Werner Zieler conducted at Siemens offices, Johannesburg, by Hans Brandt, date not given: "No Negotiations With Terrorists"]

[Text] The Siemens offshoot in South Africa is among the biggest foreign concerns at the Cape. The firm has been involved in the country for 100 years and now employs 6,500 people. It supplies the South African postal system and cooperates with all state electric enterprises. The parent firm in Munich holds 52 percent of the stock, the remainder is spread over three local investors. In the near future the concern plans additional investments amounting to millions to build a new factory near Pretoria. The interview with Werner Zieler took place in the latter's office on the 12th floor of the Siemens building in Johannesburg.

[Question] Siemens will continue to remain active in South Africa. Economic sanctions are being vehemently discussed in the world public. What do you think of that?

[Answer] The political efforts in the world are directed towards creating conditions in South Africa which can be accepted in the entire world according to the general body of laws as regards human dignity and equal rights for the people, thus getting away from the injustices that hide behind the word "apartheid." In this connection, the question is asked not without uncertainty how far means of economic pressure may and can be used. The disadvantage is inherent in the means of economic pressure that they bring about the opposite of the very thing they intend to further. Financing of the cost connected with political reforms can become all the more difficult the weaker the economy is.

We are talking about known facts when we include in reform programs not only that one proceeds and prints in the newspaper the day after tomorrow the Blacks now have complete suffrage and have equality in every kind of the law in relation to the Whites. This may then trigger a response of an edifying feeling in South Africa and in the world. Only what is the poor Black going to do with that? First of all, he raises the horizon of his expectations relative

to his material welfare, to the availability of schools, training places, work opportunities, etc. You can expand the chain and you get into plainly economic questions which are enormously difficult to solve. If you solve all political questions today--a government, regardless of party, would have enormous difficulties to raise the living standard of the people. Consequently a politician cannot simply say "Now we are all equal." If that were done--the danger exists of course--this would result in the start of the enormous redistribution process, which, from past experience, would make the Whites poorer and the Blacks hardly significantly richer.

[Question] Nevertheless you think that things must change quickly in South Africa?

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that apart from a few exceptions today no sermons on the necessity for reforms are needed any longer in the ranks of the National Party, in the ranks of the government and in the Cabinet. Another question: Are the most varied interests that exist among the hard-to-define interest groups of the non-White population really able to find a uniform concept that can suppress the fear of fraternal feud and endless tribal wars in the future?

[Question] Do you consider the negotiations nevertheless as necessary and possible?

[Answer] Of course. If on the part of the government but also on the part of all these diffuse groups and parties that float around the country and oppose the government, if these many participating population groups do not exhibit a desire to find a quite decided, common denominator, to sit around a table without any preconditions, then I ask myself how the unrest, the tensions in the country can ever be solved. Of course that can only be done without any terrorist threats--the government cannot negotiate with people who hold a hand grenade under the table. If foreign governments do not exert exactly the same pressure on these parties in their diversity--which are of course more difficult to define than only Mr. P.W. Botha and Pik Botha--to be ready to negotiate and to be reasonable, if the foreign countries (herewith I quite consciously attach blame) do not realize that and take it into account in their political concepts, then this cannot be solved at all.

[Question] Would you consider participation of Nelson Mandela in negotiations a good thing?

[Answer] Would the German government have sat at a conference table with the Baader-Meinhof gang? Mr. Mandela is overestimated in his political importance domestically and in foreign countries. Whether or not he was treated justly or unjustly cannot be the question of our examination. P.W. Botha in his rubicon address (before the congress of the National Party in Durban) has again pointed out: Mandela is a criminal who has tried to instigate the coup, who clearly admitted that also during the court proceedings. Such people are imprisoned everywhere in the world. The release of Mr. Mandela would at most be a gesture of good will in relation to the world public which would fizzle out after three days.

[Question] You are opposed to sanctions. What about positive forms of pressure, e.g. emphasis on the EC legal code?

[Answer] The EC code of laws has never been a problem for us. When it was introduced, we were already much better.

[Question] There have been disputes in your company recently?

[Answer] That is a chapter that cannot be viewed completely detached from the political events. The negotiations which we had to conduct with our labor unions in the past three months were very greatly permeated with charges which were purely political in nature: "You multinationals support apartheid." Then I only asked: "Please tell me how did we actually support apartheid?" Complete silence.

Two weeks ago three Greens Party Bundestag members visited me here. The views advocated by them were not much different, the prejudices, the simplicities in the views as they were uttered by these people.... The labor unions, of course, have somewhere the compelling duty to fight against this mass misery which is spreading more and more among the Blacks. Of course, they fight against every loss of a job in a form in which they become logically very aggressive, have to become aggressive if they want to achieve their goals at all. Frequently one gets the feeling that they really do not want to negotiate. They simply want to state their own power position, to prevail with their will, to work themselves up to an instrument of power. That is of course politics. What is at stake is no longer the improvement of working conditions, of employer-employee relations, but the demonstration of influence and power. To talk to one another under those circumstances is naturally difficult.

[Question] In final analysis, how do you assess the relationship between industry and government?

[Answer] Siemens was founded in 1847. How many different political systems have we experienced in Germany since then? If people wanted to wait everywhere to see whether the governments remain stable, they would no longer feel like starting businesses anywhere. Industry has a function to fulfill in human society, namely production, distribution, providing goods and services. We are not responsible either for politics or for sociological infrastructure elements, e.g., whether the various training opportunities are organized for Blacks, Greens, Yellows, Whites under one ministry of education and cultural affairs or under five of them. In final analysis that is not our business. As industry we can only say: "What you are providing to us from the schools is of such disgracefully low level that we cannot do very much with it."

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SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL SCIENTIST VIEWS TOP ANC PERSONALITIES OF NEXT 5 YEARS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Oct 85 p 10

[Text]

The supreme policy-making body in the ANC is the National Executive Committee (NEC). Before Kabwe it had 22 members. The consultative conference expanded its size to 30 which allowed for the re-election of 19 people from the pre-conference executive. Two former NEC members failed to gain re-election and 11 new members were elected. Here we will discuss some of the senior office holders and the newcomers.

The three most important ANC offices are those of president, secretary-general and treasurer-general. The three previous incumbents were confirmed in their offices at Kabwe. The ANC's president, Oliver Tambo, is probably the best known ANC leader apart from Nelson Mandela.

Tambo was born in 1917, the son of a Transkeian farmer. He left his birthplace, Bizana, to attend St Peter's school in Johannesburg in the early 30s, matriculating in 1938. At Fort Hare he gained a BSc in 1941 and a teaching diploma in 1943. For the next four years he taught at St Peter's, influencing a whole generation of younger men who were to be politically influential in the subsequent decade. In 1943-4 he helped found the ANC Youth League. Like other Youth Leaguers of the time, Tambo had reservations about the role of communists who in his circle were then believed to be a distracting and indeed moderating influence on the course of African nationalist politics.

In 1948, he began legal studies and in 1952 he opened an attorney's practice with Nelson Mandela. There was not much time, though,

to make the new legal firm prosper. On the ANC NEC from 1949 Tambo was one of the main architects of the series of popular campaigns of non-violent mass action during the 1950s. He became secretary-general in 1955 and deputy president in 1958.

On March 28 1960, three days before the ANC's banning during the Sharpeville crisis, Tambo left the country to build up the organisation's resources in exile. By now he was working with the Communist Party, but his feelings concerning

the SACP appear to be shaped more by his regard for its members as individuals rather than admiration for the Marxist premises of their politics.

Tambo's political style is low key. But the success the ANC has had in maintaining its unity and purpose in 25 years of exile is attributable in no small part to his personal qualities.

Alfred Nzo, the secretary-general, is a similarly modest individual. Like Tambo he is in his 60s. He was educated at the Healdtown Institute and Fort Hare, qualifying as a Health Inspector. He worked and lived in Alexandra during the 1950s and joined the ANC only in 1957. That year he sprang into national prominence as the chairman of the committee that led a boycott movement which originated in a protest against bus fare rises in Alexandra. By 1958 he was on the ANC's Transvaal executive and was subjected to his first banning order the following year. Two years' house arrest in Moroka township preceded 238 days of detention in solitary confinement between 1963 and 1964. He left South Africa shortly afterwards and was

elected secretary-general at Morogoro in 1969.

Nzo's colleague, Thomas Nkobi, the treasurer-general, was born in Johannesburg in 1922. He matriculated at the Bantu High School in Newclare and attended the first year of the BA course at Roma College in what was then Basutoland. He worked as a laboratory assistant and lived in Alexandra. He joined the ANC earlier than Nzo but like him rose to high office as a result of his role in the 1957 bus boycott. That year he became the ANC's national organising secretary. Born a Roman Catholic, the son of an Alexandra businessman, he was politically inspired by the veteran communist leaders J B Marks and Moses Kotane (the latter also lived for a spell in Alexandra).

Placed under house arrest in 1963 he fled the country in April that year. In 1968 he was appointed deputy treasurer of the exile movement and increasingly took over the duties of treasurer-general from Moses Kotane, by then a very sick man.

The remaining re-elected NEC members can be split into three groups: the working class politicians of the pre-1960 period, the soldiers, and the exile administrators and diplomats. The first group comprises a fairly coherent body of people whose early organisational experience was gained through the trade union movement and/or the Communist Party.

They include: Steven Dhlamini, born in 1913, textile worker and Durban trade unionist, on the Natal executive of the ANC at the time of his first banning in 1953, chairman of the Durban committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) in 1955, organising secretary of the Natal ANC in 1956, involved in setting up a plantation workers' union in 1962, detained for 150 days in 1963, convicted for involvement with the ANC in 1964, the following six years on Robben Island, elected in absentia president of SACTU in 1967, released in 1971 and confined to a rural area, left South Africa in 1976 to assume office in SACTU.

John Gaetsewe, currently SACTU general secretary and in the 1950s the Johannesburg-based leader of

the African Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union, in exile from mid-1960s after a prison term and house arrest. Moses Mabhide, member of the ANC NEC since 1969 and successor to Moses Kotane as SACP general secretary, an important Natal trade unionist during the 1923 near Port Elizabeth into a working-class coloured family. In 1938 he joined the left-wing National Liberation League. He worked in a shoe factory during the Second World War and became active as a trade unionist. In 1951 he helped to found and served as secretary to the Franchise Action Council and in this capacity organised a most successful general strike of coloured workers in protest against the withdrawal of the coloured common roll vote. After a period overseas he was placed on trial for treason from 1956, and jailed in 1961 for his role in organising the general stayaway of that year. He went into exile in 1963.

Joe Slovo, next to Tambo, is the best known in South Africa of the exiled leaders. He was born in Lithuania in 1926 but his parents emigrated to South Africa while he was still a boy. The family was poor with the father working as a truck driver. He served in the Western Desert during the war and on returning to Johannesburg, despite having left school before matriculation, managed to graduate as the best Witwatersrand LLB of his year's intake. He had joined the Communist Party in about 1940 and by 1946 was a branch secretary. In 1949 he married Ruth First, one of the most important South African intellectuals of her generation, who was killed by a parcel bomb in Maputo in 1982.

1950s who worked closely with Chief Albert Lutuli, the ANC president at that time, in exile since 1961, more recently ANC representative in Swaziland.

Among the freshly elected NEC members Ruth Mompoti, Reg September and Joe Slovo represent the old guard from the 1950s. Ruth Mompoti (nee Matseane) was an important women's organiser during the 1950s holding office both in the ANC Women's League and in the

Federation of South African Women. She also worked in the Tambo and Mandela legal firm. She was banned in 1962. Reg September, whom Ruth Mompoti succeeded as London representative, was born in

In 1955 Slovo helped to draft the Freedom Charter though a restriction order prevented him from attending its public presentation at the Congress of the People. A member of the illegal SACP from its reconstitution in 1963 he was also one of the founders of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He left South Africa one month before the arrests of his fellow members of the National High Command at Rivonia. In 1977 he moved to Maputo which remained his base until 1984. His formal position is that of chief of staff of Umkhonto and he has served on the ANC's revolutionary council from 1969.

SOUTH AFRICA

HSRC CHAIRMAN ON NATION'S BAD DEMOCRATIC RECORD

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 24

[Article by Marinus Wiechers]

[Text]

MANY people flatly refuse to entertain the idea of a future democracy for our country. They point out that the democratic record of independent Africa is dismal and that there is absolutely no guarantee that once majority rule is achieved in South Africa, the same course of coups, military government and one-party rule will not be followed.

At the same time, they insist that the economies of many Third World countries have been ruined by corruption, mismanagement and grand schemes of unbridled socialism and that the same fate awaits us if control is not firmly in the hands of the technocrats, the entrepreneurs and the managers.

Of course, there is no point in denying that uhuru, for many African states, has meant little more than misery, exploitation and poverty.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the way in which we, the whites in South Africa, have for many decades dealt with democracy is not at all exemplary.

The rule of law has been undermined, constitutional safeguards been trampled

upon, and discrimination coupled with domination has been institutionalised to an extent which aligns us very much with other bad examples in the Third World.

It is perhaps our own disdain for true democratic principles which makes us so sceptical of the chances of democracy itself.

The disbelief in true democracy for South Africa manifests itself in many ways. Some of the more enlightened disbelievers preach a form of limited democracy in which whites will still maintain some kind of final say, whereas others seek to escape the full implications of democratic rule by inventing intricate structures for each and every population group so that the groups will remain independent in their spheres of so-called "own affairs". Almost a kind of corporate apartheid.

At the far end, there are the complete disbelievers who dream up a white homeland where — without any conflict or opposition — a "democracy" of their own brand will reign supreme.

However, the irony is that, as much as the belief in democracy for South Africa is in question for many valid and invalid reasons, it is only a fervent faith in the chances of democracy and the existence

of preconditions for it, that will secure for us the courage and the hope to proceed

through the present difficult times.

In other words, if the prospect of democratic rule for South Africa is finally lost, we might just as well start planning for the last siege and prolonged defeat.

What is democracy? Democracy is government by the people for the people. It is certainly not the domination by the majority of minority groups through some or other form of monolithic state and party structure.

It is often forgotten that a much-heralded system of so-called consensus government could very well be the antithesis of democracy, since in a true democracy there is often fierce opposition and disagreement on matters of actual government and policy.

The consensus nature of democracy does not necessarily reside in the way in which state affairs are conducted, but finds its roots and substance in the deeper, fundamental order which precedes the actual running of the government of the day.

Put more directly, democracy is organised political conflict, contained and prescribed within the

boundaries of a fundamental order.

If this fundamental order is to contain the free interplay and competition between political parties, and to gain the support of the people, it cannot simply be a formal instrument prescribing structures and procedures of government.

In a very deep sense, and for its ultimate legitimacy, the fundamental order on which a democracy rests, whether in the form of a written or unwritten constitution, should be the embodiment of a complete system of human values.

Stated more bluntly, a true democracy must have as its foundation a system of shared values and protected freedoms.

Once such a system is established, it then becomes possible to construct on its foundations a state edifice with all the organisational and functional safeguards for the just and equitable distribution and control of powers, such as the independence of the judiciary, control of the executive and legislature, a free party-political life, free elections, unfettered Press, curtailment of emergency powers and other measures for political advancement.

True democratic government, because it is so eminently human, does not always outwardly present an unblemished, but completely false image of unsailable rectitude which one finds in authoritarian governments and dictatorships.

This is the reason why, in true democratic fashion, governments and Ministers do resign if it is proved that they have acted wrongly, misled the voters or betrayed principles of democracy.

However, democratic government is not weak government. Because it is

embedded in a deeper normative order of human values and freedoms, it is extremely resilient and forceful when the basis of its existence is threatened. People will fight and die for their rights and freedoms, but will not be willing to make the same sacrifices to uphold an oppressive régime.

Looking at the development in South Africa, one is afraid that, notwithstanding many expressions of democratic ideals and the

actual existence of our rich democratic heritage, it is still to a large extent the disbelievers and even destroyers of democracy who try to set the scene.

On the one hand there are those who preach such excellent democratic principles such as human worth and freedom of association, but maintain that these principles can only be achieved in undemocratic structures. On the other hand, there are those who allegedly champion the cause of democracy, but in actual fact destroy all the bases on which democracy can grow by their support of violence, fear and oppression.

How, then, is it possible to build a future democracy for South Africa and all its peoples?

First and foremost, it is necessary to keep the democratic ideal alive and, through reforms and constant processes of social and economic upliftment, make all the people realise that they do possess a share in the future of the country.

In this respect, the acknowledgement of a common citizenship and universal suffrage is a milestone on the road towards democracy. Also, in the same sense, the foreseen abolition of influx control is unquestionably one of the most constructive steps that have been announced.

Secondly, and even more important than all the present reforms, is the establishment of a fundamental context within which political change and reform can

take place. What is needed is infinitely more than the declaration of good intentions and general benevolence.

It is the total commitment to a set of fundamental rights and freedoms for all South Africans, based on shared values and Western traditions, which will be the guideline, and indeed the inspiration, for all future reform and constitutional restructuring.

Thirdly, once the basic frame of reference has been drawn up, the actual processes of negotiation and political compromise should be instituted, leading to the drafting and acceptance of a constitution for all the people of South Africa.

Looking at our common values and traditions, our institutions, our political leadership and also at the wide range of new perspectives that have been opened dramatically over the past few years, one can conclude that the prospects for democracy in South Africa do indeed exist.

And yet the steady progress towards democracy will probably only fully come under way once it is finally realised by all that the question in South Africa is not whether we should have majority rule or not, but what kind of majority rule we must work out together.

SOUTH AFRICA

RENAMO DIARIES RAISE QUESTIONS ON CREDIBILITY OF SADF

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 24

[Article by Ken Owen in "Another View" column]

[Text]

GENERAL Constand Viljoen has given an explanation of the Renamo diaries that raises more questions than it answers about the role of the armed forces in South Africa's conduct of foreign policy.

General Viljoen found himself at a Press conference in the unpleasant position, which he does not deserve, of having to defend his own loyalty.

That was unnecessary. The point of the matter is not whether General Viljoen is culpable, but that the relationships between the various arms of government — especially those which operate in secrecy — are matters of legitimate public concern.

Trust

The deep trust that binds President Botha with General Viljoen and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, can be fairly compared with the relationship that bound Mr John Vorster with General Hendrik van den Bergh, the head of the Bureau of State Security, if not with Dr Connie Mulder.

Military Intelligence has assumed under President Botha at least the same behind-the-scenes influence on policy, and has, therefore, acquired something of the same sinister reputation that BOSS had under Mr Vorster. If anything, the intrusion of military men into the State Security Council and the

bureaucracy is greater than anything General Van den Bergh ever achieved.

Unhappily, as the Leader of the Assembly Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has pointed out, the SADF's credibility has suffered severely from the conflicting and untrue statements made so often about its role in Angola since 1975, and in Mozambique, Cabinda and elsewhere.

Both here and abroad, the actions of the SADF are now seen in the light of the odd theories of "total war" that were expounded by General Malan when he was posing as a strategic thinker, and slavishly taken up for a time by many other South Africans posing as thinkers.

The matter is further clouded by General Viljoen's confession, on two separate occasions, that officers under his command were guilty of "unauthorised" support for military operations in other countries.

That has widened the question beyond the role of General Viljoen to the actions of officers under him who might be out of control, especially as we never know when a South African soldier or medical orderly or commando will turn up, captive or dead, in some unexpected corner of Africa.

All these factors — the political ambitions of military men, the difficulty of believing the SADF, the unusual relationship between President Botha and the officers who helped him fashion the modern South African

armed forces, and the questionable authority displayed by General Viljoen in the past — have been brought into play by the Renamo diaries.

The diaries, compiled by Joaquim Vaz, secretary to the president of Renamo,

Afonso Dhlakama, raise many questions about the role of the SADF, of which the most important is perhaps whether the military officers (or any of them) are working against the Department of Foreign Affairs.

On this score, General Viljoen has not explained matters, but made them more puzzling. He told his Press conference that he was ordered by General Magnus Malan to get the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, to the leaders of Renamo.

Distress

To avoid the danger that premature publicity would frustrate Mr Nel's effort to establish a new series of peace talks, he urged Mr Nel to disclose the venture only on a "need to know" basis. It was not his fault, clearly, that Mr Nel did not perceive a "need" for Pik Botha to know.

If that is so, then the Cabinet clearly did not know what was going on. If General Malan ordered the operation, why did he not tell his Cabinet colleague? Why did President Botha not tell his Foreign Minister, or was he, too, kept in the dark on a "need to know" basis?

There can really only be one answer: there must exist, as has long been rumoured, a failure of trust between the

Minister of Defence and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

That would explain Pik Botha's deep distress when he was first shown two pages of the Renamo diaries. It might explain why the State President himself was unable to clear up the matter until he had appointed a commission of inquiry (a singularly good one, incidentally, drawn from outside the existing military establishment) to establish the facts.

Take the issue farther. During the Rhodesian war, the Americans sent CIA agents to "volunteer" for the Rhodesian armed forces so that they could remain in touch with events there; presumably the British and the French — and, for all one knows, the East Germans — did the same.

Surely, they now have agents working with Renamo? If so, they must have known instantly of Mr Nel's secret visit, even if Frelimo did not. And what would they have thought of Pik Botha if he flatly denied contact with Renamo (not to speak of "humanitarian aid" and military radios) when they knew it had taken place?

General Viljoen claimed that the Renamo diaries were part of a communist campaign of disinformation which wove untruths into the true sections of the diaries. As examples of the truth in the diaries he cited, for example, the SAAF flights to Gorongosa and the pre-Nkomati aid to Renamo.

As an example of the untruth he cited the story that South Africa has a tunnel under the border to supply Renamo, a fantastic allegation which is not, as it happens, in the sections of the diaries which have so far been made public.

General Viljoen did, however, provide some illumination, if not corroboration, for the message to Renamo allegedly conveyed by Colonel Charles van Niekerk, of Military Intelligence, rendered in the diary as an assurance that General Viljoen and his

fellow-officers would resign rather than fight Renamo.

At his Press conference General Viljoen gave a different version: "I am not a yes-man ... I would never recommend to the Government that we get involved militarily in the internal conflict between Renamo and Frelimo."

Obstacle

Colonel van Niekerk, it is clear, did not snatch the "message" from the air. But neither are we dealing here with the precision of language that is the particular skill of diplomats. Might Renamo not be encouraged in intransigence by the removal of uncertainty about South Africa's intentions?

General Viljoen drove home the point with a vengeance during his Press conference when he said, for example, that Renamo's secretary-general, Evo Fernandes, was an obstacle to peace and that he should be "cut out" of future talks, that he "would not even be acceptable to us".

Let's hope that South Africa's interests never again depend on the goodwill of Mr Fernandes, or we might wish that we had kept our ambitious soldier-statesmen under better supervision and control.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AID FOR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY--The marketing research office Business and Marketing Intelligence in Pretoria is drawing up a 250-million-rand study on the development of the electronics industry at the request of the Standing Committee for Electronics (SEC), which was created by the South African government in 1984, and a number of companies, Altech, Siemens, Reunert, Federale Volksbeleggings, Grinaker, TMSA, Plessey and Philips. Although details have not yet been published, the information has trickled through that the industry was able to register sales of 3 billion rand in 1984 (1 rand = about DM 1.20) and that the growth rate until 1990 was given as 15 percent annually. The state is the electronics industry's best customer, with about 40 percent of total purchases, the consumer goods industry and data processing take about 22 percent each, telecommunications equipment requires about 26 percent and 10 percent are attributed to military requirements. National bidders have an advantage reaching as much as 35 percent in government requests for tenders. The national development board, Industrial Development Corp., is making funds available to finance new plans. The export of electronic parts reached 32.8 million rand f.o.b. in 1984. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 13 Sept 85 p 2] 9581

TOGO

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH GAULLIST PARTY--Minister of Information and presidential eminence grise, Theodore Gbegnon Amegboh, has been spending increasingly long periods in Paris to reactivate his contacts with the right-wing Gaullist party. It is through lawyer Raymond de Gouffre de la Pradelle that he has access to Gaullist supremo, Jacques Chirac. President Gnassingbe Eyedema is worried by the bomb attacks this summer in Lome and wants to be assured that activists in the Paris-based opposition are kept under tight control. Likewise, Amegboh, an ex-speaker on Radio France Internationale, has been trying to improve Togo's poor press image in France. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Oct 1985 p 8]

DEBT RESCHEDULING ARRANGED--Togo's principal creditors, including France, have agreed in principle to a rescheduling of the country's debts, according to a report published on June 27. The rescheduling is to be spread over 11 years with a five-year grace period. In 1984, Togo's debts were estimated at 314bn CFA francs. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Sep 85 p 24]

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CSO: 3400/301

UGANDA

NEW PARTY MAKES POLITICAL COMMENTS

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 24 Sep 85 pp 1,6

[Text] The National Liberal Party (NLP) leader Tiberio Atwoma Okenyi has made extra ordinarily strong attacks on NRP Capt. Khamis Safi, Foreign Affairs Minister Olara Otunu and UFM leader Andrew Lutakome Kayiira.

In a serious move the NLP boss also lashed at NRF and Sheikh Kamulegeya, 'Ugandan's for Peace movement and the alleged expulsion of non-Baganda from Mukono District.

Mr. Okenyi denounced NRF Captain Khamis Safi for his recent utterances at Kawempe.

The NLP boss called for appropriate action by the government against these wild utterances.

NLP further called upon the government to make a statement on press reports that NRF has its headquarters at Sheikh Kamulegey's home which is being politically, militarily and religiously guarded, adding that there is cause for alarm.

In an analysis of recent press reports Okenyi also described Dr Kayiira's recent statement that there is no possibility of UFM ever fighting NRA as a statement of strong intention

"By velifying UNLA as mere fighting group and not a national army and establishing his independent office in Speke Hotel is yet a further indication of his strong intention. If those intentions are for the good and peace in the country remain to be seen. Can Kayiira faithfully serve the two masters while paying Lip-Service? Okenyi wondered.

The NLP boss further denounced Uganda's Foreign Affairs Minister Olara Otunu for his recent assertions to the world in Khartoum that the present Cabinet in Uganda is an amalgamation of all political parties in the country.

"This is untrue as we know it here at home that NLP has so far been denied inclusion for unspecified reason, he elaborated.

He further lashed at Olara Otunu for condemning Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) demands as a pretext, yet he (Otunu) acknowledging NRM's six reserved Cabinet seats. He stressed, that any agreement whatsoever struck by deception has no lasting result for peace.

Okenyi went ahead to condemn the alleged expulsion of non-Baganda from Mukono District. He urged Prime Minsiter Abraham Waligo to tell the public about his findings on the issue.

He bitterly denounced Ugandans for Peace led by Professor William Swenteza Kajubi and advised the movement to join NLP. According to Okenyi the movement has the same objectives as his party's 'Crusade for Peace and Development.

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CS0: 3400/298

UGANDA

SOME LUZIRA POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 24 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The ruling military Council last Friday relaxed the Luzira population by releasing 196 more political prisoners detained there by the Obote regime.

The function was performed by the Head of State General Tito Okello at Parliamentary building.

Speaking during the function the Minister of Internal Affairs Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere among other things stressed government intention to improve on the human rights record in Uganda.

Among those released were 178 UFM guerrillas 13 Karamojong including "General" Loteng and four general prisoners.

At the moment only 94 "general" detainees and 128 NASA gents who include eleven women remain at Luzira.

One of the most important detainees released was a Pakistan guerrilla Captain Sajjad Heilder Soori who confirmed having worked for UFM.

Speaking to "Focus", Captain Soori who had been nicknamed Sajjabi" said he was arrested in Parkland in Kenya by extremely dark men.

From there he was taken to Nairobi Airport where he was given two injections which made him dizzy, and later flown to Entebbe airport.

He said that on arrival at Entebbe he was "met" by former Minister of State for Defence Peter Otai who drove him to Nile Mansions in Kampala where he was interrogated and threatened.

Captain Sajjad Soori admitted having been chairman of UFM planning committee for six months.

He added that he trained about 100 Ugandans in Libya, but before that he was a captain in the Pakistan Army.

After his capture Soori, 34, was accused by the Obote government among other things of planning to blow up the Presidential jet on Obote's return from India.

UGANDA

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES EACH WANT MINISTERIAL POST

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 17 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] The ruling Military Council has again come under fierce attack for what has been described as over-looking the new political parties. The Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) and the Democratic Party (DP) have also been condemned for what has been termed their decampaigning against the new parties.

The Head of State and Chairman of the Military Council General Tito Okello and Prime Minister Abraham Waliggo have been urged to at least allocate one ministerial post to each of the new political parties which includes God Commands Universe (GCU) and the National Liberal Party (NLP).

This is necessary in order for the government to have support of all members of the public including those who are members of the new political parties.

"By all means if Uganda wants total peace, all political parties must not be overlooked in anyway, since all of them have a following of Christians and Muslims."

The accusations and appeal have come from the President General of Uganda's only political religious leader Pastor Mordy Nowaruhanga who says he is also President General of United Parties Umbrella (UPU).

Pastor Nowaruhanga who this time appears less controversial argued that he has been strongly advised by the public to take a ministerial post.

"If the cake was prepared for all political parties then the Military Council has to make the cabinet be shared by all the political parties in the country and the ministerial appointment committee should have been headed by neutral men other than staunch UPC and DP supporters respectfully." he added.

The Pastor maintained that UPU is ready to take any ministerial and even Deputy Ministerial posts available, in addition to any managerial appointment in government companies.

He also seriously attacked DP and UPC for what he called overlooking and decampaigning against the new political parties, warning that a struggle of hatred would prevail if greed of power continues.

He accused the two parties of all along bringing all sorts of problems to the country, and thus underlined the great necessity of forming new political parties.

Nowaruhanga strongly urged the Military Council to officially recognise his party GCU.

He elaborated that Priests, pastors and evangelists decided to form UPU which he said now comprise of God Commands the Universe (GCU) of Nowaruhanga.

Others are Missionary Party (MP) which he said is led by a bishop, Human Rights Movement (HRM) of F. Beraaho and Christian and Muslim Party (CMP) of Christopher Kanyesigye.

The Pastor finally urged the Military Council to think of preparing for the next general elections if it has to continue having public support.

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CSO: 3400/298

UGANDA

EXILES AWAIT RESULTS OF PEACE TALKS

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 18 Sep 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Civilian refugees from West Nile who fled into exile in Sudan as the 1979 war of liberation advanced to Arua and Meye, have indicated that they are waiting until the peace talks in Nairobi have been amicably concluded in order to return to their homes in West Nile.

The refugees, believed to be about 30,000 disclosed this to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the Sudan who visited their camps in Juba, Southern Sudan. The High commissioner, in a BBC interview on last Tuesday, said that although most of the ex-military men who served in Amin's regime had returned to Uganda, the civilians had decided to wait until the conclusion of peace talks. They said it would be futile for them to return now before they were sure that there would be real peace and political stability in Uganda. Because of this, they had turned down the offer of trucks which has been put at their disposal for transport back to Uganda. Only the ex-soldiers availed themselves to the transport.

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UGANDA

NEW POLITICAL PARTY ANNOUNCED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Last week a former member of the Uganda National Consultative Council (UNCC) and a UPM Parliamentary candidate in the 1980 General elections Mr. Israel Mayengo held a press conference in which he and other returnees from exile in Kenya launched an organization called "Ugandans for Peace Crusade" which can abbreviated UPC.

Mr. Mayengo who also served as a controversial district commissioner for Masaka during the days of Prof. Lule in the UNLF government introduced himself as the acting Secretary of the UPC. The acting chairman was named as Prof. Ssenteza Kajubi a veteran politician with a Democratic Party back-ground who has recently been in political abeyance for some five years now. Prof. Kajubi was the only one among the founders of UPC introduced at the conference who, at least during the latter part of Obote's bloody rule, was in Uganda.

Mayengo who said the announcement of their organization could not await Prof Ssentez Kajubi (who was at the time out of Uganda) said that circumstances were such that something had to be done immediately in the interest of Peace. He further explained that theirs was a non political organization which, however, would not remain apolitical. Declining to spell out the specific aims and objectives of the organization, he said that the Crusade was started to seek ways and means of influencing peace and stop resort to guns as a means of achieving power.

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CSO: 3400/298

UGANDA

NORTH KOREAN DENIAL OF ACCUSATIONS

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 7 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The consular of the North Korean Embassy in Uganda Mr. Song had denied that his government assisted Obote's regime to perpetrate atrocities against the people of Uganda.

Mr. Song said that the Korean government was only trying its best to help Uganda in building a new nation by developing what he called "friendly relations". Blame for Obote's misuse of our military assistance should not be put on North Korea", he said.

Mr. Song dismissed a report that appeared in our paper, saying that 1,000 North Korean Military instructors were to be deported from Uganda. He said that the military instructors who had been in Uganda had left after the July 27th coup.

The Korean diplomat condemned the press in Uganda for having accused North Korea of associating with Obote's murderous regime. "Why didn't you accuse the British government too?" he asked.

Mr. Song who appeared quite agitated also denied news reports that Korean military experts joined hands with Obote's soldiers in a war to fight the guerrillas.

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CSO: 3400/298

ZIMBABWE

TRADE, TRANSPORT DOMINATE PRE-SUMMIT ACP TALKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] Trade and transport and communications dominated discussions yesterday at the start of the two-day meeting of African-Caribbean-Pacific experts to prepare for next week's ACP ministerial summit in Harare.

The chairman of the ACP committee of ambassadors, Mr Zachee Mongo So'o, said last night the experts were examining and discussing documents prepared by the Brussels-based ACP secretariat on the six identified priority areas for co-operation - trade, transport and communications, development finance, joint ACP enterprises, technology know-how and transfer and educational, scientific and cultural co-operation.

The aim was to identify possible solutions to obstacles preventing co-operation in these areas and these would be presented to the second special session of ACP ministers on intra-ACP co-operation next week.

The chairman of the intra-ACP sub-committee, Mr Joseph Nyagah said some of the issues discussed during the session dealing with trade had included the need for a trade data bank in Brussels to help distribute information about trade opportunities and needs in member states, and the importance of encouraging the formation of more sub-regional preferential trade areas such as the PTA.

In addition, it was believed that attention could be paid to ways in which the trade ties between for example, Brazil and Nigeria could be used to help Caribbean countries "plug into the West African market".

In all, he said, 18 recommendations on how trade could be promoted had been formulated which would be presented to the ministers next week.

The experts dealt with all aspects of transport yesterday afternoon and evening and will deal with the other priority areas today before finalising their recommendations.

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CSO: 3400/296

ZIMBABWE

LIFT BARRIERS TO TRADE WITHIN ACP, SAYS MUNANGAGWA

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states should encourage trade between themselves, the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

Opening a two-day meeting of ACP experts and ambassadors in Harare, Cde Munangagwa said individual countries in the group imposed tariffs and other trade barriers to raise revenue and protect infant industries.

"But this should not be used as a weapon to hamper trade expansion among ACP countries."

This was one of several obstacles which had resulted in the resolutions made by an ACP council of ministers meeting on intra-ACP trade in 1980 not being translated into "meaningful and workable programmes of action."

Other obstacles were the lack of direct contact between importers and exporters from different ACP countries, payments problems and the inadequacy of viable transport and communications links between member states.

"Most ACP regional organisations are doing a commendable job of surmounting these problems and promoting regional trade. What is required is for these regional organisations to co-operate in promoting over-all intra-ACP trade."

As the development of intra-ACP co-operation would require funding, he suggested that part of the funds allocated to the African Development Fund under Lome III should be used to supplement ACP resources for this purpose.

The chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, Mr Zachee Mongo So'o of Cameroon, said he believed enough theoretical research on the issue of intra-ACP co-operation had taken place over the first 10 years of the ACP's existence, and it was now time to act on the knowledge gained.

Other regional groupings like PTA, SADCC, Ecowas and Caricom had already been formed to step up co-operation and any moves by the ACP to increase co-operation could only enhance this process.

He suggested that the implementation of Lome III should go hand in hand with the adoption of new guidelines for intra-ACP co-operation

ZIMBABWE

CENTER TO ASSIST RURAL TECHNOLOGY

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 10 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] The University of Zimbabwe yesterday launched a development technology centre to assist with the design and manufacture of technology appropriate to needs of rural people.

The centre, established with assistance from UNESCO, was officially launched at a seminar at the campus at which the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba, said the DTC would address itself to providing more of the necessary and essential technologies for people at the grassroots.

These technologies should provide for the people's basic needs, like housing, food, water, sanitation, income generation and transport, to help them improve their standard of living, he said.

The university had formed a committee to determine how the centre could be established and a report it compiled was presented to the Senate and was accepted in principle.

"With the establishment of this centre, whose initial concern will be with small-scale technology, there will be for the first time in Zimbabwe, a formalised professional institution offering a technical inquiry service, a resource centre and assistance with research, development and the promotion of a wide-range of small-scale technologies," said Prof Kamba.

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CSO: 3400/296

ZIMBABWE

NEIGHBORS BACK ACTION PLAN FOR ZAMBEZI BASIN

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] An action plan to manage effectively the quality of surface and ground water resources was yesterday unanimously approved by the countries of the Zambezi basin.

Presenting its recommendations for the plan, Zimbabwean delegates said at the regional seminar in Harare it was necessary to establish effluent standards and intensify environmental programmes for the countries concerned.

Zimbabwe also recommended that priority be given to development projects along the river and that underground water systems of the Zambezi and its tributaries be studied.

There was concern over the downstream effects of the Kariba and Cabora-Bassa dams on the Zambezi because they blocked the floods resulting in lowered water tables and increased salinity downstream, affecting the vegetation.

Therefore, it was necessary for countries in the basin to exchange information on what they were doing with the river.

Outlining Zimbabwe's water conservation programme the delegation said it had become necessary to build dams to store run-off water and have bore-holes and wells to meet needs of the people.

Zimbabwe had no natural lakes and as a result depended on rainwater for both industrial, domestic, mining and agricultural use. The delegation also said the shortage was worsened by high evaporation rates.

To support the water conservation programme, the Government had set regulations barring cultivation on wetlands and leaving 30 metres from all streambanks free of cultivation.

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CSO: 3400/296

ZIMBABWE

EXTENT OF NATION'S COAL DEPOSITS NEARLY 30 BILLION

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May-Jul 85 pp 62-63

[Article by Richard Hosier]

[Text] It is well-known that Zimbabwe's coal reserves are quite extensive. Given the large quantity of indigenous coal reserves, Zimbabwe would do well to substitute coal for oil wherever it is technically feasible and economically sensible to do so. The figures in Table I show that Zimbabwe possesses ample coal reserves for millennia given current consumption levels of 3 million tons per year.

TABLE I

COAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES			
Area	Resources (10 ⁶ Tonnes)	Reserves (10 ⁶ Tonnes)	Total Coal Resources (10 ⁶ Tonnes)
Zambezi Basin	26,529	2,001	28,530
Sabi-Limpopo Basin	477	193	672
TOTAL	27,006	2,194	29,202

(Source: IBRD, 1982)

Although the figures in Table I are rough estimates, they do indicate the extent of Zimbabwe's coal deposits — nearly 30 thousand million tones. Of this enormous potential, there is only one area currently being mined in the Zambezi basin. This operation at Hwange (Wankie) is run by the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd. and accounts for Zimbabwe's annual production of 3.2 million tons per annum.

The production of steam coal and coking coal for 1980 are summarized in Table

II. Roughly fifty percent of the coal produced in Zimbabwe is steam coal and another forty percent is used for coke production.

The remaining ten percent is discarded or otherwise lost at the point of extraction. Roughly one third of the coal produced in

Zimbabwe comes from deep pit mines and the remainder is produced via open pit or strip mines. Only the bottom section of the coal seam is mined, the remainder is either left untouched or is deposited with the overburden, at which point it self-combusts. The Wankie thermal generating plant is designed to make use of this coal which would otherwise go to waste.

The last two rows in Table II give the annual growth rates in the production of each category mentioned. While the production of steam coal has decreased over the past two decades, the production of coking coal has increased due mainly to increased production on the part of the iron and steel industry. The decrease in the demand for steam coal can be traced

TABLE III

COAL EXPORTS 1980 ('000 tonnes)			
Country of Destination	Steam Coal	Coking Coal	Total Cost
Botswana	2		2
Malawi	—		
Mozambique	9		9
South Africa	—	175	175
Zaire	1	42	43
Zambia	—		
TOTAL	12	217	229

TABLE II

COAL PRODUCTION: 1980 ('000 TONNES)									
	Steam Coal			Coking Coal			Supplies	Resects	Total Local Produced
	Local	Export	Total	Local	Export	Total			
1980	1,547	12	1,559	991	217	1,208	2,767	492	3,259
Ave. Annual Growth									
1960-1970	0.9%	-8.6%	-3.6%	+9.3%	-3.5%	+6.6%	-1.6%	+9.9%	-0.5
1970-1980	-0.2%	—	-3.0%	+2.7%	+8.1%	+3.4%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-0.8

(Source: IBRD, 1982, 81)

to the decision made by the railways to switch to liquid-fuel powered locomotives. Steps are currently being taken to refurbish the old steam locomotives. Steam coal exports are limited by relatively high transportation costs.

The exports of coking coal go mainly to South Africa where they are used in the iron and steel industry. Table III summarizes Zimbabwe's total coal exports by country of destination. After South Africa, the most important destination for Zimbabwean coal is Zaire, where it is used in mineral processing. These exports are at a small fraction of their previous levels, and apart from export sales to multinational oil firms, they do not seem likely to expand in the future.

The future of coal in Zimbabwe will be determined by how economically it can be substituted for petroleum. Coal-fired thermal generating plants are one such form of substitution, as is the refurbishing of steam-powered locomotives. Coal liquifaction is another way of making this substitution. However, given present prices and technologies, coal-liquifaction does not yet seem like a viable alternative to the importation of petroleum fuels. As in many western industrial countries, coal appears to have a major role to play in the future of Zimbabwe's economy. ■

On 24th July, 1984 the Cabinet of the Government of Zimbabwe accepted an evaluation of the Montan GmbH report titled "Coal Resources and Utilization Study" by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the formulation of a National Coal Policy and directed that feasibility studies be carried out the following observations and recommendations:

Inventory of Coals

1) Adequate reserves of coal exist at Wankie Colliery to satisfy the needs of all but the establishment of an oil-from-coal project, although further data on coal would be required. Selected coal deposits should be further explored before the site and type of any major coal utilization are decided. These investigations should be determined by Zimbabwe Geological Survey, in line with international standards, on at least three separate coal deposits.

2) A coal Data Bank to be established by Geological Survey is recommended.

3) The Zimbabwe Government to participate in all future coal development projects.

Coal Conversion

1) A feasibility study into the production of diesel and petrol from coal should be undertaken in view of the findings. Gasification and synthesis, as well as carbonization respond favourably to process conditions and are accordingly project specific.

Both coal gasification and synthesis technology have been proven, and plants established. These two routes should be the basis for any further research and study for any major coal utilization project.

- 2) The feasibility of establishing an ammonia-from-coal plant via gasification is recommended.

Carbonization

In view of the anticipated growth of the metal industries the rehabilitation of carbonization facilities should take place at Hwange to add to those at ZIMCO. The latter is operating at full capacity and further expansion would be undesirable. Concentrating of coal facilities at Hwange would be a step towards the centralization of industry.

Coal for Rural Domestic Fuel

- 1) In view of the high rate of deforestation in Zimbabwe, as fuelwood constitutes over a quarter of the total energy consumed, examination of the substitution and use of coal in rural areas should be made.

- 2) Manufacture of char-coal briquettes for domestic use be examined.

Import substitution

The possibility of substituting imported coal and coke with indigenous low sulphur material be examined in the light of probable foreign currency savings.

Coal for Export

- 1) Possibilities for future coal exports should continue to be examined in the light of demand and price fluctuations, and development of Mozambique's port facilities.

- 2) Exports to SADC nations be expanded where possible.

CSO: 3400/238

ZIMBABWE

NATION CUTS OIL IMPORTS, BUYS MORE RAILWAY EQUIPMENT, MANUFACTURES

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May-Jul 85 pp 79, 80

[Text] During UDI Smith's Rhodesia suffered economic blockade and the country's industrial equipment deteriorated. From 1980 and Independence, recovery of the industrial infrastructure became a major objective with immediate repercussions on imports. Purchases abroad of capital equipment reached over 40% of all imports in 1982 from US\$150m. in 1978 to US\$530m.

Long-term financing and lines of credit granted by the industrialized countries also facilitated purchases of industrial goods. Textile plant electricals, building equipment and machinery, buses and trucks and spares were major items.

Railway equipment imports which in 1978 were merely 4% of the total (US\$5.9m.) jumped in 1982 to 16% of all purchases or US\$84.7 m. This shows the government's high priority for restructuring the country's railway system, vitally important for landlocked Zimbabwe dependent on Mozambique's Beira and Maputo and South Africa's Durban. Electrical plant imports also increased dramatically from US\$6.3 m. in 1978 to US\$60.8m. in 1982. These imports have continued to rise. Transport imports also rose substantially with acquisition of new buses and trucks and spare parts rising from US\$11.2m. in 1978 to US\$38.9m. in 1982.

Heavy engineering and construction capital equipment imports rose from US\$3.8m. in 1978 to US\$24.3m. in 1982. Plant for the textile and leather industries, imports for which totalled US\$3.8m in 1978, rose to US\$27.4 m. in 1982.

MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURES

The Zimbabwe market gives an indication of the country's possibilities. The market has developed internally thanks to a series of measures adopted by the new government which has directly and indirectly improved distribution of earnings among the majority of Zimbabweans. Imports of manufactures have not only been maintained but have increased in the period 1978-1982. In 1978 they represented US\$103 m. while in 1981 they stood at US\$338.9 m. Textile imports increased from US\$17.5 m.

in 1978 to US\$54 mln in 1981. Paper and board imports rose from US\$8.5 m. to US\$24.1 m. in the same period.

Iron and steel manufactured imports representing 23.56% of imports in 1978 (US\$24.2m.) had risen to a total of US\$67.6m. in 1981 though only representing 19.95%.

ZIMBABWE'S PROBLEMS

It is true all of these figures suffered a setback in 1982 because of difficulties with overseas trading. But they are signs of an obvious effort by the government to improve the pattern of life even at the of the trade balance which pence was clearly in deficit in the period 1978-1982. Exports reached record levels in 1980 at US\$1,400m. but by 1982 had fallen back to slightly over US\$1,000m. The balance

went from a surplus of US\$303 m. in 1978 to a deficit of US\$228 m. by 1982.

General world economic recession played its part, with Zimbabwe supplying raw materials, mainly minerals and agricultural and ranching products. White emigration as a reaction to the internal changes also contributed. Finally reopening normal trade with international markets played its part, as well as the trade war waged by racist South Africa to bring the Zimbabwean economy to its knees.

A second swipe, brought on by the oil price rise in 1979, also severely rocked the economy by 1982, raising production costs and lessening competitiveness on export markets partially offset by devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar by 20% at the end of 1982 in the context of measures to satisfy the IMF.

The greatest impact was on primary products, both mineral and agricultural. Main clients of the OECD had suffered such a substantial recession, commodities sales slumped from 1978 levels of US\$186.5 m., 1979 sales of US\$216.4 m., and US\$264 m. in 1980, the fall was to US\$241 m. in 1981, and by 1982 the downward trend was sharply worse at US\$171 m. Mining exports went into sharp decline from 1982.

Tungsten concentrate sales fell from 1981's level of US\$1.1 m. to US\$370,000 in 1982. Tantalite sales fell from US\$2.9 m. to US\$254,000. Silver and platinum sales slumped from US\$1.5 m. to 424,000. The only exception was gold exports favoured by high world gold prices which rose from 1979's US\$68 mln to 1982's US\$169.5 m.

Tobacco, the main agricultural export crop, accounted for 21.8% of all sales in 1982 against 23% in 1981.

ELECTRIC POWER INVESTMENTS

Like all non-oil producing nations, Zimbabwe is calling for energy saving, with oil imports the second item on the imports balance sheet. From 1980 oil imports have decreased as a result of rising electricity imports from neighbouring countries, and

from 1981 severe consumption rationing. In 1978, oil products took up 22.9% of foreign exchange spending of US\$136.5 m., rising the following year to US\$230.4 m. By 1980, though taking up 24.1%, the price rise in crude oil forced the total oil bill up to US\$303.4 m. In 1981 there was a merely nominal rise in the bill to US\$306.7 m. or 20.8% of all imports. 1982 rationing measures produced falls to US\$215.6 m., or 16.51%.

Imports of electric power grew in parallel from 1978's US\$19.3 m. to US\$29.4 m. in 1981 and US\$25.5 m. in 1982, representing respectively 14.18%, 9.59% and 11.85% of total imports. Transformation of the country's consumption profile explains the foreign exchange savings.

Total consumption was 6263 kW/h in 1978 compared with a 1982 level of 7742 m. in 1982. Industry also became the major user of electric power during the period. ■